

# The LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1758.

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With a Whole Sheet MAP of NEW-ENGLAND and NOVA-SCOTIA, with Part of NEW-YORK, CANADA, NEW-BRITAIN, and the Islands of NEWFOUNDLAND, CAPE-BRETON, &c. A curious PLAN of the Action of ELLENBACH, between the Hessians and French, and another PLAN of the bloody Battle of ZORNDORFF; all elegantly engraved on COPPER.

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Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 36s. to 40s. od	81. 1rs load	111. 0rs load	101. 0rs load	121. 0rs load	121. 10s load	28s to 46 qu	46s to 56 qu	7s 6d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hops, 21. to 41. c
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LOTTERY TICKETS, Sept. 1. 111. 19s. 6d.—26. 111. 17s.



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1758.

from the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 18.

ate on Saturday Night last an Express arrived, with the following Letters, from the Right Hon. Lord Howe, and Lieutenant General Bligh, to the Right Hon. A Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on board the Essex, off of St. Cas Bay, on the Coast of Britany, in France.

Essex, off of St. Cas Bay,  
Sept. 12, 1758.

S I R,

**I**N my letter of the 7th, I had the honour to inform you of the movement of the fleet, from St. Lunaire to this bay.

The re-imbarkation having commenced, at the lieutenant-general's request, upon his arrival with the troops on this shore, yesterday in the morning, the former corps were taken off without any considerable interruption from the enemy; but, in the attack upon our rear guard, the captains Rowley, Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone (commanding under capt. Duff, the different divisions of the flat-boats) waiting to embark with the grenadiers, were made prisoners. My own observation of the very resolute behaviour of those captains, and of capt. Duff, being confirmed by the report of the land officers concerned in that service, I cannot omit this notice of it. The other particulars of our loss respecting the officers and men belonging to the ships of war, is added in the list annexed.

Judging the anchorage, on this part of the coast, to be no wise proper for the fleet to remain in at this season of the year, till the further supplies provided could be taken on board, if sent for, and the troops put again into a proper state of service; I am, therefore, preparing, September, 1758.

with the lieutenant-general's consent, to return, for that purpose, to any such port as I may be first able most conveniently to gain in England. I am, &c.

H O W E.

P. S. His royal highness, who was pleased to be present at the embarkation, continues in perfect health.

*LIST of the Sea Officers and Men, killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-imbarkation of the Troops, from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.*

**B**ELONGING to the Essex, one seaman killed, one wounded.—To the Rochester, Mr. Somerville, second lieutenant, killed; ———, midshipman, wounded; seven seamen killed, eleven wounded.—To the Portland, capt. Maplesden, taken; Mr. Lindsay, midshipman, wounded.—To the Montague, capt. Rowley, slightly wounded, and taken; two seamen wounded.—To the Jason, capt. Paston, taken; one seaman wounded.—To the Salamander, capt. Elphinstone, taken.—To the Speedwell, two seamen wounded.—Total of seamen killed, eight; wounded, D seventeen.

*The Essex, Sept. 13, 1758.*

S I R,

**I**Mentioned, in my last letter to you, that it was necessary, on account of the safety of the fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the bay of St. Lunaire, where we disembarked, for fear of being drove on shore against the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the shore. Accordingly we marched, the 9th, to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get provisions. That evening I received intelligence, that there were twelve battalions of foot, and two squadrons of horse, at Lambale, on their march towards us, which came from Brest. Having consulted the general officers upon this



this occasion, they thought it the best way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I sent off immediately an officer, to acquaint the commodore with it, that he might give orders for his fleet to put into what bay he thought best to re-embark at; and marched the 11th, at four o'clock in the morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the fleet put in, and had their flat-bottom boats a-shore, ready to receive us. The troops marched into the boats as fast as they arrived. In about an hour after we began to embark, we saw the enemy begin to appear on the heights above, and soon after they began to fire on us with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almost all the troops were re-embarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear-guard of the whole, who marched up to oppose their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and resolution, till overpowered by numbers, they were, at last, obliged to give way, and retire to the water side, till the boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the enemy's fire. We have lost some officers and men, which must always be the consequence, when there is an enemy to oppose our landing or our re-embarking. We have lost between six and seven hundred men, killed, drowned, and taken prisoners. The list of the officers I send you inclosed. I am afraid general Dury is killed, as he is not down in the list sent me by the duke d'Aiguillon. Lord E Frederick Cavendish is among the prisoners, and well. The officers missing or killed, are about ten, whose commissions I shall fill up, in consequence of your letter. I shall do justice to every regiment in filling up the commissions, and shall not prefer my nephew, lieutenant St. George, F to hurt any regiment. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson, of lord Robert Manners's regiment, is killed. I shall only mention the majors names, according to their seniority, who are all very deserving men; major Preston, of general Cornwallis's regiment; major Daulhat, of lord Charles Hay's regiment, who was major to the grenadiers on this command, and behaved well; major Remington, of lord Robert Manners's regiment. The present state of the troops makes it necessary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH, H

P. S. I received just now a letter from the duke d'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four hundred prisoners.

*List of Officers taken Prisoners.*

Guards. Lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant-colonel Pierson, capt. Dickens,

capt. Hyde, W. lieutenant-colonel Lambert, ensign Sir Alexander Gilmour, capt. Pownall. — Lord George Bentinck's. Capt. Heathcote, lieutenant Shearing. — Cornwallis's. Lieutenant Thompson. — Loudoun's. Lieutenant Price. — Effingham's. Capt. Bromhead, lieutenant Whyly, lieutenant Denshire. — Manners's. Capt. Napier. — Wolfe's. Lieutenant Rolfe. — Lambton's. Capt. Revel, lieutenant Grant. — Richmond's. Lieutenant Price, lieutenant Lambourn, doubtful. — Grenadier Guards. Capt. Bridgeman, capt. B Mathews, capt. Caswell, wounded.

*List of Officers killed.*

Major-general Dury. — Guards. Capt. Walker, ensign Cooks. — Loudoun's. Lieutenant Williamson. — Hay's. Capt. Edmonstone. — Effingham's. Lieutenant Sandys. — Manners's. Lieutenant Moore, C lieutenant Wells. — Richmond's. Lieutenant Drummond. — Grenadier Guards. Capt. Rolt. — Manners's. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson.

*To the CITIZEN.*

S I R,

D T H E only difference between a despotism and a free government, consists in this, that an arbitrary governor has no law but his will, and, therefore, always acts by an unlimited extraordinary authority; whereas the governor of a free people has rules prescribed to him for his conduct, and is limited, by laws, in the ordinary course of his government; and, therefore, never acts in an absolute unlimited manner, but when, upon extraordinary occasions, the people think fit to intrust him with such a power. Thus the Roman dictators were never created, but on the greatest emergencies, invested with an absolute authority in all affairs, both civil and military, till the occasion on which they were created ceased, and the danger was over. This power, whilst it continued only temporary, was the real security of the state, and, upon several occasions, preserved it from ruin; but when once it became ordinary, and the dictator made himself perpetual, it immediately swallowed up the liberties of that glorious people, and the Roman commonwealth relapsed into its ancient tyranny and servitude.

In England we frequently exercise this extraordinary power, in opposition to the ordinary form of our government; sometimes, by taking off the legal restraint upon our kings, and investing them with a sort of dictatorial authority, as in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, &c.



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of a conspiracy, rebellion, or imminent danger. Sometimes the legislature exercises this power itself (as it undoubtedly has a right to do) by attainders, or all of pains and penalties, *ex post facto*; but it has never yet been exercised, and I hope never will, but upon great and extraordinary emergencies.

There is another power of this nature, which our princes or ministers, by their authority, exercise upon the like occasions, viz. That of opening and reading letters at the Post-Office, which I suppose to be one of the ancient prerogatives of the crown; because I never heard of any statute law to this purpose; for the act *anno Anna*, entitled, *An act for establishing a General Post-Office for all her majesty's dominions*, seems rather to allow of it, under some restrictions, as a prior right inherent in the crown, than to create and enact a power, as will appear by the following clause:

"And whereas abuses may be committed, by wilfully opening and embezzling, detaining, and delaying letters or packets, to the great discouragement of trade, commerce, and correspondence; for prevention thereof, be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said first day of June, 1711, no person or persons shall presume willingly, knowingly, to open, detain, or delay, or cause to procure, permit, or suffer to be opened, detained, or delayed, any letter or letters, packet or packets, after the same shall be delivered into the General or other Post-Office, or into the hands of any person or persons employed for the receiving or carrying post-letters, and before delivery to the persons to whom they are directed, or for their use; except by an express warrant in writing, under the hand of one of the principal secretaries of state, or every such opening, detaining, or delaying, &c."

ough, in our subsequent Pages, we have given a Piece to the same Effect as the following; yet the Brevity and Plainness of this Abstract, has determined us also to give it our Readers. A National Militia is of too much Importance to this Kingdom, to render any Thing, that can enforce or explain it, unnecessary.

Abstract of the two late Acts of Parliament, passed in the 30th and 31st Years of his present Majesty, for the better regulating the Militia of this Kingdom, which was printed and distributed throughout the City of York, by the Direction, and

at the Expence, of George Fox Lane, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said City, for the better Information of Persons chosen, by Lot, to serve in the Militia.

# A The PAY, PRIVILEGES, and DUTY of a MILITIA-MAN.

## PAY.

A Private man, for each day he is employed in the militia, shall receive one shilling. There shall be one corporal to every twenty private men, who shall be paid one shilling and six-pence every day he is employed.

Out of the private men, vacancies, on the death or removal of serjeants, may be filled up, in the proportion of one to every twenty private men;

Who are, in that case, discharged from serving as such,

And shall have the pay of a serjeant, viz. Every day in the year one shilling.

The serjeant major must be made out of the serjeants, and shall be paid two shillings and six-pence more a week.

## PRIVILEGES.

D No militia-man can be compelled to march out of the kingdom;

Nor be obliged to go above six miles from home, to perform exercise, in companies or half companies;

Nor be detained, on days of exercise, longer than six hours; or under arms, without refreshment, more than two hours.

He shall be dieted and billeted at publick houses, paying for diet and small beer, four-pence each day.

Having served three years, he may retain his cloaths.

He shall be exempted from doing any highway duty, or serving as a peace officer, or parish officer.

He shall not be liable to serve, unless by consent, in any of his majesty's land or sea forces.

Having been called out into actual service, and being a married man, he may set up any trade in any town.

Disabled by sickness on a march, or at a place of annual exercise, he shall be provided for (by an order from one justice of the peace, or magistrate) by the officers of the parish where he shall then be, who shall be reimbursed, by the officers of the parish for which he shall serve.

If ordered out on actual service, he shall receive a guinea before the day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a family not of ability to support themselves, the parish officers, where such family resides, shall relieve



relieve them by a weekly allowance, until his return, and be reimbursed out of the county stock.

Having served three years, he shall not be liable to serve again, until by rotation it comes to his turn.

Being 35 years of age, and having A served two years, or on shewing just cause, he may be discharged;

And, at any time, he may be discharged by subdivision meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual service, he shall be equally entitled to Chelsea hospital, with any other soldier belonging B to his majesty's other forces.

Parishes may offer, and deputy-lieutenants may accept volunteers, instead of those chosen by lot.

#### DUTY.

Every militia-man shall appear at the subdivision-meeting, on notice, and be C inrolled to serve for three years, or find a substitute.

He shall be exercised in half companies, on the first Mondays in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

In whole companies, on the third Mon- D day in the said months.

And if they cannot be exercised in half companies, by reason of the distance, then in smaller bodies; and

In regiments, or battalions, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Whitsun-week.

The days of exercise may be altered to any other day in the same week, Sunday excepted.

The two days in any one month, in harvest, may be changed to Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week.

If any day is inconvenient, on account F of fairs and markets, it may be altered to any other day in the same week, except Sundays.

Notice of the several places of exercise shall be fixed on the church or chapel doors of the parishes respectively; or, in case of no church or chapel, on the door G of some church or chapel next adjoining.

After exercise, every man shall clean and return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Changing his residence, he shall serve in the division he shall remove to, on giving previous notice to the deputy-lieutenants, and receiving a certificate from them.

And, in case of invasion, imminent danger thereof, or a rebellion, he may be drawn out for actual service, and in such case only, and in this kingdom only, and not elsewhere.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

*The following Letter, the Authenticity of which may be depended on, was wrote by Louis XIV. to the Dutcheß of Portsmouth, and delivered to her by Father Carne, a Jesuit, and a near Relation of her's: It proves that the Maxim of France has ever been to fish in troubled Waters, and to avail themselves of any Dispute that arises among their Neighbours: It likewise proves the controverted Point of Charles II. being a Roman Catholick, and a Pensioner to France; and that the same Language is now made use of to the Dutch, to embroil them with England, as was then held to the English, to prevail on them to attack the States.*

Your, &c. P. L. C.

**T**HE sincere affection I bear to the king of England, my good friend and brother, which I have endeavoured to shew upon every occasion, makes me desirous to enter in a closer alliance with him; which may not only enable us to repel the insults of our enemies, but to punish their insolence.

I had lately sent Harriot Stuart, dutcheß of Orleans, to him, to propose a treaty of this kind; which cannot but be extremely advantageous to him: But she found E him so immersed in pleasures, and led astray by the people about him, that she found it impossible to prevail upon him.

Notwithstanding, as I cannot, without extreme concern, see him in a state of inactivity, so contrary to his true interest, particularly at a time when the Hollanders F carry their insolence to the highest, I thought it my duty to write to you, and desire you to represent to him, from me how prejudicial that sloth, which he seems so fond of, must prove to his affairs; the evident view of the Dutch, being to establish their commerce upon the ruin of G of England; and to become masters of the sea, which they presume they shall soon be, as they already refuse us the honour of the flag, without mentioning the loss of nations, which they have dared to violate, by driving our merchants from their habitations. Besides, I cannot believe H has entirely forgot those sentiments of religion, which I formerly knew in him, for the catholic religion, and its re-establishment in England, which was the most glorious project he could form.

We must then begin by humbling the pride of the Dutch, which I think



very difficult. This republick is extremely lofty, but wants strength to support its ambition; and if his majesty will but join with me, we may, with the blessing of God, promise ourselves an easy conquest of them.

I flatter myself he will do me the justice to believe, that I have not my own interest only in view; for he is at least as much concerned in endeavouring to lower the pride of these haughty republicans as I am, as it is certain, that so long as their power shall subsist, they will never suffer a change in the government or religion of England, and that his parliament will eternally oppose any designs of that kind, so long as the Dutch have power to interpose, and he must at length become but the first subject of that parliament.

I am sorry that I am obliged to tell him, that this must be the case; but I shall have the satisfaction to reflect, that I have not been wanting in giving him the best advice in my power to prevent this disgrace.

And as his parliament, in the temper they are in, will not be forward in granting him the necessary subsidies for carrying on such a war, I hereby promise him whatever sums he shall have occasion for, to fit out a powerful fleet.

Father Carne will further inform you of my intentions.

I am persuaded you will employ your influence over the king, my brother, to bring him to my measures: Therefore I have not hesitated a moment in the choice I have made of you to conduct this important affair: Do me this service, and doubt not an ample recompence. I am,

Madam the dutchess of Portsmouth,

Your,

LOUIS.

*In order to illustrate our elegant and accurate MAP of New-England, &c. we need only refer our Readers to our Volume for 1756, p. 532—534, 7, 54, 122, 123, 138, 392, 430, 431, 495, also p. 30, 31, & seq. for an Account and History of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New-England; and to our last MAGAZINE, p. 384, for what relates to Cape-Breton. With regard to the River St. Laurence, we shall subjoin some Geographical Remarks of P. Charlevoix.*

**JUST** at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, is the Isle of Anticoste, extending 40 leagues from S. E. to N. E. but its breadth is not considerable. It was granted to the Sieur Joliel, at his return from his discovery at Mississippi; but the present was not great, for it is good for little. It has no good timber, the soil is barren, and it has not even a creek to

shelter a cock-boat; but the coasts abound with fish.

After passing this isle, you enter the river St. Laurence, and have the pleasure of seeing the land on both sides, and knowing where you go; but it is necessary to proceed with caution in this channel.

To the left lie the hills of Notre Dame and Mount Louis. These are a very high range of mountains, with some valleys interspersed, formerly inhabited by savages. In the neighbourhood of Mount Louis are some good lands, and some French settlements; a little higher, on the opposite side, is Trinity-Point. Advancing still on the south side, are the Mamelles de Matane, or two heads of the same mountain, about two leagues from the river. The country appears frightfully wild and desert, being only scrubby woods, rocks, sands, without an inch of good ground. There are, however, fine springs, and wild fowl in plenty, but hunting is impracticable here to all but Savages or Canadians.

Proceeding on the north side, you meet the river Saguenay, which is navigable for the largest vessels 25 miles. In entering it, you leave the port of Tadoussac on the right. Most geographers have placed a town here, tho' there never was but one French house, and a few Indian huts for the Savages, who come here at the fair time, and carry away their booths with them, when it is over.

Tadoussac has a safe port, where 25 men of war may ride secure from all winds. Its form is round, and encircled with steep rocks on all sides, but the entry, which is easy, and the anchorage good. There is a small rivulet that runs into it, capable of watering a fleet. The country abounds in marble, and has a good whale-fishery.

Half way between Tadoussac and Quebec, i. e. 15 leagues from each, lies the Isle de Coudres. The channel lies on the north side, and is dangerous, if the wind be not fair, the river here, for a quarter of a league, being rapid and narrow. In the time of Champlain, it was easy; but, in 1663, an earthquake overturned a mountain, and threw it on this isle, which it increased by one half, and in the place of the mountain, was sunk a dangerous gulph. The channel, to the south of the isle, is not so dangerous, and is called the Pass of Ibberville, from the general of that name; but it is neglected, because it is the custom to go to the north side, and custom often over-rules reason.

Beyond this gulph is St. Paul's Bay, where the settlements on the north side of the



the river begin; here are many plantations of pine-trees, and a good lead mine has lately been discovered. This lordship belongs to the seminary at Quebec. Six leagues higher is a very high promontory, which terminates a chain of mountains, that runs 400 leagues to the westward; it is called Cape Torment, probably because the person who christened it met with contrary winds here. The anchorage is good, and surrounded with several isles, great and small, which secure it. Amongst these, the chief is the Isle of Orleans, whose lands, all cultivated, rise like an amphitheatre, and agreeably bound the view. The channel for vessels, from hence to Quebec, is on the south side of the Isle of Orleans; for the north channel is impassable, even to shallops, when the tide is out. They are obliged, therefore, to cross the river to go to Quebec, and this passage is not without difficulty; for you meet with shoals of loose sands, where the water is too shallow for ships of great burden, unless at high tide. At Cape Torment, which is the usual passage, though 110 leagues from the sea, the water is still brackish. This brackishness is a circumstance not easy to be explained, especially considering the great rapidity, notwithstanding the largeness, of the river. The Isle of Orleans is well peopled, and the inhabitants live at their ease. When James Cartier discovered this isle, he found it overgrown with vines, and called it the Isle of Bacchus. The Normans, who settled here, displaced this deity, to substitute Ceres and Pomona in his room; and it now produces wheat, and excellent fruits. Tobacco has been lately planted, and thrives well.

*Verses written at the Gardens of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq; near Birmingham, 1756.*

By Mr. HYLTON.

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes  
Angulus ridet.*

HOR.

WOULD you these lov'd recesses trace,  
And view fair nature's modest face?  
See her in every field-flow'r bloom?  
O'er every thicket shed perfume?  
By verdant groves, and vocal hills,  
By mossy grotts near purling rills,  
Where'er you turn your wondering eyes,  
Behold her win, without disguise!

What tho' no pageant trifles here,  
As in the glare of courts appear;  
Tho' rarely here be heard the name  
Of rank, of title, pow'r, or fame;  
Yet, if ingenuous be your mind,  
A bliss more pure, and unconfin'd  
Your steps attend—draw freely nigh,  
And meet the bard's benignant eye:  
On him no pedant forms await;  
No proud reserve shuts up his gate;

No spleen no party-views controul,  
His warm benevolence of soul,  
Regardless of the world's acclaim;  
And courteous with no selfish aim.  
Draw freely nigh, and welcome find,  
If not the costly, yet the kind;  
O! he will lead you to the cells,  
Where ev'ry muse and virtue dwells;  
Where the green Dryads guard his woods;  
Where the blue Naiads guide his floods;  
Where all the sister-graces, gay,  
That shap'd his walk's meandering way,  
Stark-faked, or but wreath'd with flow'rs,  
Lie slumbering soft beneath his bow'rs,  
Wak'd by the stock-dove's melting strain,  
Behold them rise! and, with the train  
Of nymphs that haunt the stream or grove,  
Or o'er the flow'ry champain rove,  
Join hand in hand—attentive gaze—  
And mark the dance's mystick maze.

“Such is the waving line, they cry,  
“For ever dear to fancy's eye!

“Yon' stream that wanders down the dale,  
“The spiral wood, the winding vale,  
“The path, which wrought with hidden skill,  
“Slow-twining scales yon distant hill  
“With fir invested—all combine  
“To recommend the waving line.  
“The wreathed rod of Bacchus fair,  
“The ringlets of Apollo's hair,  
“The wand by Maia's offspring born,  
“The smooth volutes of Ammon's horn,  
“The structure of the Cyprian dame,  
“And each fair female's beauteous frame  
“Shew, to the pupils of design,  
“The triumphs of the waving line.”

Then gaze, and mark that union sweet,

Where fair convex and concave meet:  
And while, quick-shifting as you stray,  
The vivid scenes on fancy play;  
The lawn of aspect smooth and mild;  
The forest-ground, grotesque and wild;  
The shrub that scents the mountain gale;  
The stream rough-dashing down the dale  
From rock to rock, in eddies tost;  
The distant lake, in which 'tis lost;  
Blue hills, gay-beaming thro' the glade;  
Lone urns that solemnize the shade;  
Sweet interchange of all that charms  
In groves, meads, dingles, riv'lets, farms!  
If aught the fair confusion please,  
With lasting health, and lasting ease  
To him, who form'd the blissful bow'rs,  
And gave thy life one tranquil hour;  
With peace and freedom—these possess,  
His temperate mind secures the rest.

But if thy soul such bliss despise,  
Avert thy dull incurious eyes;  
Go fix them there, where gems and gold,  
Improv'd by art, their pow'r unfold;  
Go try in courtly throngs to trace,  
A fairer form of nature's face;  
Go scorn simplicity! but know,  
That all our heart-felt joys below,  
That all which virtue loves to name,  
Which art consigns to lasting fame,  
Which fixes wit, or beauty's throne,  
Derives it's source from her alone.

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# The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 390.*

**A**S but few of the resolutions of the committee of supply require any explanation, I shall make such remarks upon some of them as I think necessary, before giving the resolutions of the committee of ways and means; and the first that requires a particular notice, **A** is the first, of January the 23d.

Every one must remember the unfortunate situation in which the electorate of Hanover was at that time, and the necessity his majesty was under not to submit to the infractions of the treaty of neutrality made by the French. These infrac- **B** tions had set his majesty free from any engagement he was under by the treaty of neutrality, and his electoral troops had begun again to act against the French, but as the French were in possession of the far greatest part of the electorate, these troops could not draw a subsistence from **C** thence, therefore, on January 18, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

**H**IS majesty having ordered the army, formed last year in his electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of November last, and to act with the utmost vigour against the **E** common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the king of Prussia; and the exhausted and ruined state of the electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impossible for the same to maintain and keep together that army, until the further necessary charge thereof, as **F** well as the more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the king of Prussia, can be laid before this house; his majesty, relying on the constant zeal of his faithful commons, for the support of the protestant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, against the dan- **G** gerous designs of France and her confederates, finds himself, in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending, to this house, the speedy consideration of such a present supply, as may enable his majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army.

G. R.

September, 1758.

This message was, as soon as read, ordered, *nem. con.* to be referred to the committee of supply, and was the cause of the said resolution of the 23d.

Upon this occasion it was asked by many people without doors, how the Hanover troops must have subsisted, had the treaty of neutrality remained in full force; for soldiers must eat, drink, and be clothed in time of peace as well as war, and the French had not, by the treaty of neutrality, engaged to subsist them, or to give them any share of the revenues of that part of Hanover which they had possessed themselves of?

The third resolution of January 31 deserves likewise a particular remark. From this article's being still so high, and continuing so long to be an article in our annual supplies, one would really think that these widows were immortal; for, come **C** December next, it will be at least two and forty years since they were married; and if none were ever put upon this establishment but what had a just title to it, it is very surprising that so many of them should be still alive as to require 2226l. **D** for their necessary support, by way of charity from the publick.

From the resolution of February 23, the second resolution of March 21, and the fifth resolution of April 20, it seems to have been resolved, not to continue the Hessian troops in the pay of Great Britain, if the king of Prussia had not agreed to the convention concluded April 11, consequently it is evident that, if we had not had this new treaty with Prussia in view, the Hessians would have been dismissed out of the pay (for we cannot properly say the service) of Great-Britain, at the end of last year; and as the three sums granted by the first, second, and third resolutions of the said 20th of April were founded upon, and were plainly the consequence of the said treaty, therefore we may reckon that it has already cost us 1,761,897l. 4s. 8d. I say, has *already* **G** cost us; for what it may hereafter cost us no man can foretell; and that the reader may judge what benefit this nation can reap from this treaty, I shall give him from an authentick French copy, an abstract of it as follows,

The preamble recites that, whereas upon January 16, 1756, there was concluded between their Britannick and Prus- **hian**

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fian majesties a treaty, the stipulations of which tended to preserve the peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular; and whereas the French have since that time not only invaded the empire with numerous armies, and attacked their said majesties and their allies, but have also excited other powers to do the same; and it being manifest that the extraordinary efforts made by his Prussian majesty for defending himself against the number of enemies who have all at once attacked him on so many sides, have occasioned a very burdensome expence, while at the same time his revenues have been greatly diminished in those parts of his dominions which have been the seat of war; and their majesties having mutually resolved to continue their efforts for their reciprocal defence and security, for the recovering of their possessions, for the protection of their allies, and for supporting the liberties of the Germanick body; his Britannick majesty has from these considerations determined to grant to his Prussian majesty an immediate succour in money, as being the most ready and the most efficacious; and their said majesties having judged it proper that thereupon a convention should be made for declaring and fixing their intentions upon this head, they have for this purpose nominated and authorized their respective ministers, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannick majesty, his privy counsellors, Sir Robert Henley, lord keeper of the great seal of Great-Britain; John, earl of Granville, president of his council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, first commissioner of his treasury; Robert, earl of Holderness, one of his principal secretaries of state; Philip, earl of Hardwick; and William Pitt, Esq; another of his principal secretaries of state: And in the name, and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the *Sieurs* Dodo Henry, baron of Knyphausen, his privy counsellor of ambassy, and his minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannick majesty; and Lewis Michell, his *chargé d'affaires* at the said court; who, after having respectively communicated to one another their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. His majesty the king of Great-Britain engages to cause to be paid, in the city of London, to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same by his Prussian majesty, the sum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. sterling; which shall be paid, at once and in one whole sum, immediately after

the exchange of the ratifications, upon being demanded by his Prussian majesty.

2. His Prussian majesty on his part engages to apply the said sum to the maintaining and augmenting his forces, which forces shall act in the best manner for the good of the common cause, and for the purpose of reciprocal defence and mutual security proposed by their said majesties.

3. Moreover, the high contracting parties, to wit, his Britannick majesty, both as king and elector, on one side, and on the other his Prussian majesty, engage not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, nor any other sort of convention or agreement, with the powers engaged in the present war, but in concert and by mutual agreement, wherein both shall be by name comprehended.

4. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged on both sides within the term of six weeks, to be computed from the day of signing this present convention, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, &c.

This was the whole of the treaty, and with regard to it there are two things very remarkable, the first of which is, that at a time when Britain was engaged in an open and declared war against France, and Prussia was attacked by numerous French armies, a treaty between Britain and Prussia should be originally drawn up in the French language. From hence one would be apt to imagine, that either the British, or the Prussian ministers, did not understand a word of Latin, which cannot certainly be the case, and therefore it is not easy to assign a good reason why this treaty should have been in the French language; for whatever other nations may do, we ought to disdain having any of our publick concerns with foreign powers transacted or expressed in that language.

It is likewise remarkable, that so many of our ministers should have been appointed to conclude and sign this treaty; but for this a reason may be assigned, as it contributes to the safety of him, or them, who were the principal advisers of it; for a treaty may be approved by one parliament, and yet may be censured, and the adviser of it punished by a future parliament; now in any future parliament it would be very difficult to get a censure passed upon a treaty, to which so many of the chief men of the kingdom had set their hands and seals.

The next resolution I shall take notice of, is the 4th of April the 20th, which was moved for, and agreed to, in pursuance



fuance of an account laid before the house, and referred to the committee of supply; and it is to be supposed, that the whole, or greatest part of the expence stated in this account, was occasioned by the expedition against Rochfort in the preceding summer, consequently may, for the reason before mentioned, be added to that sum which has been granted for the support of our continental connection, and will make the whole amount to about two millions sterling, granted by last session for that express purpose.

As a bill was brought in and passed B this last session, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, and another for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford, I shall defer explaining the resolutions of May the 2d and 4th, till I come to give an account of those bills. And as to the resolution of June 8, it was founded on a message from his majesty, and signed by his majesty, which was presented to the house on the 6th, by Mr. Secretary Pitt, and may be seen in your Magazine for June last, p. 311. This message was presently referred to the committee of supply, the said resolution D agreed to next day by that committee, and the day following agreed to by the house *nem. con.*

Lastly, As to the first resolution of June 10, it was also founded upon a message signed by his majesty, which was

DECEMBER 12, 1757.

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued \* and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great-Britain, from June 23, 1758, to June 24, 1759. The produce of which is computed at, and granted for

£. s. d.  
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That the sum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal estates, and also the sum of 4s. in the pound upon offices and pensions, be raised in that part of Great-Britain, called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, within the space of one year, from March 25, 1758; and that a proportionable cess, according to the 9th article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland

2037874 1 10

Of which sum, there was, by the bill brought in and passed in pursuance of this resolution, the sum of 1,989,920l. 8d. to be raised in England, &c. and 47,954l. 1s. 2d. to be raised in Scotland †.

DECEMBER 20.

1. That the sum remaining in his majesty's Exchequer, disposable by parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund for the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1757, be issued and applied towards making good the supply of this session

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2. That

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1757, p. 425.

† See ditto.

presented to the house on the 8th, by Mr. Vice-chamberlain, and was as follows.

G. R. His majesty being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, and having caused a battalion to be withdrawn from those settlements, therefore recommends it to this house to enable his majesty, to assist the said company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them in lieu of the said battalion.

This message being presently referred to the committee of supply, the said resolution was agreed to by that committee, and afterwards by the house.

These are all the resolutions of the committee of supply which require any particular explanation or remark; and as to the committee of ways and means, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply of Dec. 8, 1757, it was resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; from which time this committee was continued to June 12, 1758, and in that time the following resolutions were agreed to in the committee, and all upon the report agreed to by the house, as follows.



2. That there be issued and applied, out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplus, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the sinking fund, the sum of

£. s. d.

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APRIL 18, 1758.

That the sum remaining in his majesty's Exchequer, disposable by parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund, on April 5, 1758, be issued and applied towards making good the supply of this session

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APRIL 22.

1. That the sum of 4,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. and the sum of 500,000*l.* by a lottery, to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. the said several annuities to be transferable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of parliament for payment thereof; and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that every person subscribing for 500*l.* shall be intitled to 450*l.* in annuities, and 50*l.* in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum; that the said lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10*l.* each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6*l.* each; the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. to commence from Jan. 5, 1759; and that the sum of 4,500,000*l.* to be raised by annuities, bear an interest after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. from July 5, 1758; which said annuities shall stand reduced to 3*l.* per cent. per ann. after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from July 5, 1758; and shall afterwards be redeemable in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000*l.* at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively; that any subscriber may, on or before April 29 instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10*l.* per cent. on such sums as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 5,000,000*l.* with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed. On the 5,000,000*l.* 10*l.* per cent. deposit on or before April 29 instant, on the whole five millions. On 4,500,000*l.* in annuities. 15 per cent. on or before May 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before June 28 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 27 next.—15 per cent. on or before August 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before September 27 next.—15 per cent. on or before October 26 next.—On the lottery for 500,000*l.* 20 per cent. on or before June 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before August 19 next.—20 per cent. on or before September 9 next.—20 per cent. on or before October 9 next. Which several sums so received shall by the said cashiers be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. from the days of such respective payments to the respective times, on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all such persons, as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out

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2. That there be issued and applied, out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund, the sum of

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SATURDAY



SATURDAY, April 29.

1. That there shall be paid the yearly sum of 1s. in the pound of all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and employments in Great-Britain, and on all pensions and other gratuities payable out of any revenues belonging to his majesty in Great-Britain, exceeding the value of 100l. per ann.

2. That there shall be paid for, and upon every dwelling-house inhabited, which now is, or hereafter shall be erected, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, the yearly sum of 1s. over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this instant April, 1758.

3. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling-house, inhabited or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, which shall contain 15 windows or lights, or upwards, the yearly sum of 6d. for each window or light in such house, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this instant April, 1758.

MAY 2.

1. That the annuities, payable pursuant to the resolution of this house of April 22 last, be charged upon the several additional rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and upon windows or lights, which were granted by the resolutions of this house of Saturday last.

2. That an act made in the 9th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Manufacture of British made Sail Cloth, and for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom*, which was to continue in force from June 24, 1736, for the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 13th and 24th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until Dec. 25, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

3. That an act made in the 4th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of British made Gunpowder*, which was to continue in force for five years from June 24, 1731, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 10th, 16th, and 24th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until June 24, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4. That an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America*, which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from June 24, 1733, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, and 29th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until June 24, 1759, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

5. That so much of an act made in the 15th and 16th years of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act to empower the Importers or Proprietors of Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations, to land the same before Payment of the Duties of Excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in Warehouses at their own Expence, and for the Relief of Ralph Barrow, in respect to the Duty on some Rock Salt left by the Overflowing of the Rivers Weaver and Dane*, as relates to the landing of rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations before payment of the duties of excise, and to the lodging of the same in warehouses at the expence of the importers or proprietors thereof; which was to continue in force until Dec. 29, 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by



by an act made in the 23d year of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued from the expiration thereof until Sept. 29, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 9.

1. That the duty of 6d. per ounce Troy on all silver plate, made or wrought, or which ought to be touched, assayed, or marked, in this kingdom, granted by an act made in the sixth year of his late majesty's reign, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That in lieu thereof, the sum of 40s. yearly, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, be paid to his majesty, for a licence to be taken out by every person trading in, selling or vending gold or silver plate.

3. That the sums to be paid for the said licences, shall be applied to the same uses and purposes, as the present duty on silver plate made or wrought in this kingdom, is now liable, and appropriated unto, and in the same manner.

MAY 11.

That all drawbacks now payable on the exportation of silver plate, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, cease and determine.

JUNE 1.

That from and after July 5, 1758, no person shall be permitted to sell by retail, any sweets or made wines, without having first taken out a licence for retailing wine.

JUNE 10.

That there be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted the next session of parliament, the sum of — — — — — 800000 0 0

These were all the resolutions, or provisions made by this committee, amounting in the whole to — — — — — 11079722 6 10

So that they exceed the sum total granted by the committee of supply, in the sum of — — — — — 593265 6 9

From these resolutions, and the accounts you have lately given in your Magazine, we may exactly compute the national debt, as it stood at the end of this session, as follows.

By the state of the national debt \* as it stood at Christmas last 77780380 8 1

By the navy debt † at Christmas last — — — — — 3086830 11 8

By the first resolution of the committee of ways and means of April 22 last — — — — — 5000000 0 0

By the resolution of ditto of June 10 — — — — — 800000 0 0

By the million formerly charged on pensions — — — — — 1000000 0 0

Total — — — — — 87667210 19 10 †

Deduct the sum ‡ paid off by the resolution of the committee of supply of March 13 last, viz. — — — — — 300000 0 0

There remains — — — — — 87367210 19 10 †

And as the provisions made by this last session so far exceed the grants, it is to be hoped, that we shall not, among the supplies of next session, have any such article as that contained in the first resolution of the committee of supply of March 21 last §; for the deficiency of the grants of the former session was probably owing to the new sort of lottery's not being filled, which is not the case of the lottery proposed and established in this last session.

[To be continued in our next.]

\* See Lond. Mag. for June last, p. 270.

† See ditto for July, p. 342.

‡ See ditto for August, p. 387.

§ See ditto, p. 388.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**HOUGH a great deal has been offered to the publick, I am apt to think too much cannot be said at this juncture on the favourite topick of Cape-Breton; and particularly to demonstrate the necessity of our holding, as well as having, a place of such prodigious consequence to a trading nation and a maritime power, as ours is. This is a fact, of which, tho' neither our ministers nor our merchants need to be informed, yet as the generality must be strangers to it, permit me, by your means, to acquaint them of some observations made by the French writers themselves of what vast utility the said island would be to that nation, could she once more be the master of it.

The Author I have now before me is the Compleat System of Geography, Vol. II. where, in p. 686, is inserted a very pertinent quotation from father Charlevoix, formerly a missionary jesuit to New France, or Canada, of which he wrote the best history, and I look upon him to be our best guide, as in this particular at least, he cannot be suspected of deceiving his countrymen.

This author observes first, "That after Nova-Scotia was surrendered to the English, the French had no other place to fish, or at least to dry their cod, but Cape-Breton, which is so situated, that it may be made the staple between Old and New France: That it can furnish the former with cod, oil, coals, lime, timber, &c. and receive from it, in return, such merchandizes as are wanted in Canada, which they will sell them much cheaper than they can have them directly from France; and they may get in return from Canada such provisions as they have occasion for, by which means a great part of the freight on all those commodities would be saved; besides that, the navigation betwixt Cape-Breton and Quebec would, in time, make good sailors of a number of idle fellows, now useless, or even burthensome to the colony of Canada.

Another considerable advantage which would accrue to that colony is, that the French there might send small vessels to fish near the mouth of the river of St. Laurence for cod, and other fish of which oil is made; which vessels would be sure to dispose of their cargoes at Cape-Breton, and to load merchandize there from France; or they might send thither a ship laden with provisions of that country, for

which it would take salt in return, to go and fish in St. Laurence's gulph. The ship, having her lading of fish, might go back to Cape-Breton to sell the fish there, and with the produce of those two voyages buy merchandizes of France to sell in Canada: Whereupon it is to be observed, that the reason which hindered the people of Canada from fishing in the gulph and at the mouth of the river of St. Laurence was, that they would have been obliged to carry their fish to Quebec, where they could not make profit enough to pay the freight and the sailors wages, considering the length of the voyage; and if they could have made any profit, it would have been too trifling to engage them to continue such a trade.

The settling of Cape-Breton would not only be useful to France, by the great sale of French commodities it would occasion, but would also afford France an easy opportunity to transport their wines, brandy, linen, ribbands, silks, &c. into the English colonies; which trade would also become very considerable, because the English would furnish themselves at Cape-Breton and in Canada with all those merchandizes, not only for the American continent, where their colonies are exceeding populous, but also for their islands, and for those of the Dutch too, with whom they trade: By which means the French would get a great deal of money from all those colonies, even tho' the importation of such merchandizes were not openly allowed.

Nothing would be more proper than such a settlement, to engage the merchants in France to send ships to the cod fishery, because the Isle of Cape-Breton furnishing Canada with French merchandizes, the ships which would be sent to the fishery, would make their loading half of such merchandizes, and half of salt; so that they would make a double profit; whereas now the French vessels, which sail for that fishery, are loaded with salt only. Add to this, that the increase of the fishery would enable France to furnish Spain and the Levant with fish, which would make vast sums of ready money flow into that kingdom.

As the gulph and river of St. Laurence and the coast of Labrador abound with whales, this would also prove one of the most substantial advantages of a settlement at Cape-Breton. The ships sent on the whale-fishery might be loaded with French commodities, which they would leave at Cape-Breton, and there take in casks to go a fishing, which is so much the



the easier, as it is done here in summer, and not in winter, the fishery season in the north of Europe.

It has already been observed, that Cape-Breton affords abundance of masts and timber fit for building, and might easily have more from Canada, which would very much increase the reciprocal trade between the two colonies, and afford very great conveniencies to the French for building of ships. They might get timber in that island, without being obliged to buy it of foreigners. They might send masts and deal boards to the Antilles, which would greatly diminish the price of those commodities in those islands. Nay, what should hinder the French from building ships at Cape-Breton, when they might easily get from Canada all that is wanting there for that purpose? Ship-building would cost much less at Cape-Breton than it does in France, and the French might even furnish vessels to foreigners, from whom they now buy them.

To conclude: There is no place safer, as well as more convenient, than Cape-Breton, for all ships to put into, that come from any part of America, when chased by an enemy, or forced by a storm, or distressed for want of water, wood, or provisions: Besides that, in time of war, it would prove a special place for privateers, and greatly distress the trade of New-England. Finally, if it were furnished with as competent strength, as it would be easy to procure there, the French might ingross the whole cod-fishery with a small number of frigates, which would always be at hand to sail into the harbour and out again, as necessity should require."

Every reader, of the meanest capacity, may for once take a French jesuit's word, and be fully convinced from hence, what France has lost, and his own judgment will plainly inform him what Great-Britain has gained, by the late glorious expedition to Cape-Breton.

#### VIVANT VICTORES.

*We shall give our Readers, from the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions, which has already afforded them so many curious Articles, a Letter from Mr. Abraham Trembley to Dr. Birch, which contains the following Account of some curious Researches into natural History, of Professor Donati, of Turin.*

"MONS. Donati took last summer, according to his custom, a journey, in order to prosecute his researches into natural history. He was accompanied by Dr. Ascanius, fellow of the Royal Society, who was still in doubt

about coral's being a composition of animals. Mons. Donati carried him to the sea of Provence. He ordered coral to be fished up in his presence. He placed it in a large vessel full of water, and carried this vessel on shore, where he soon convinced Dr. Ascanius, by his own eyes, that coral is a mass of animals of the polype kind.

Mons. Donati has written to me, that he has thoroughly satisfied himself by his last observations, that the polypes are fixed to their cells, of which he had before doubted. What he says afterwards of coral appears to me to express with more truth and precision what we ought to think of this kind of animals, than any of the descriptions which have been given since the new discoveries have changed our sentiments on that subject.

Polype-beds, and the cells which they contain, are commonly spoken of as being the work of polypes. They are compared to the honey-comb made by bees. It is more exact to say, that coral, and other coralline bodies, have the same relation to the polypes united to them, that there is between the shell of a snail and the snail itself, or between the bones of an animal, or the animal itself. Mons. Donati's words are as follow. "I am now of opinion, that coral is nothing else than a real animal, which has a very great number of heads. I consider the polypes of coral only as the heads of the animal. This animal has a bone ramified in the shape of a shrub. This bone is covered with a kind of flesh, which is the flesh of the animal. My observations have discovered to me several analogies between the animals of kinds approaching to this. There are, for instance, keratophyta, which do not differ from coral, except in the bone or part that forms the prop of the animal. In the coral it is testaceous, and in the keratophyta it is horny."

The observations, which I have made upon some kinds of polype beds, lead me to think, that what are called polypes in those bodies which are observed to come out of and return into the cells, are more than the heads of the animal. I have seen some, which had a bag, into which passed their food, which I saw them swallow; and another bag, into which passed the grossest part of that food, after it was digested. This is the case, for instance, of the plumed polypes, which I described at the end of the third Memoir, in the work published by me on one kind of fresh-water polypes.

Mons.



Monf. Donati has observed divers very curious facts in the journey which he made into the mountains. He has, in particular, traced out an immense bed of marine bodies. This bed crosses the highest mountains, which separate Provence from Piedmont, and loses itself in the plains of Piedmont.

He has likewise observed a mass of rock, which forms the extremity of a pretty high mountain, the foot of which is washed by the sea. This rock is, at a considerable height, entirely pierced by pholades, that species of marine shell fish so well known, which dig cells in the stones. It appears from hence, that this rock was some time covered by the sea. According to Monf. Donati, the sea has insensibly retired from the parts which were washed by it; and he thinks that there must have been a very considerable space of time between that and the time, when this mountain, pierced by pholades, was covered by the waters of the sea. He deduces his opinion from the following fact. There is in this rock, pretty near the surface of the sea, a natural cavern filled with earth. In this earth have been found ancient Roman sarcophagi and lamps. It follows from hence, that even in the time of the Romans this part of the rock, in which this cavern is situated, was not under water. As there is but a small distance between the cavern and the surface of the water, it follows, that the water has sunk but very little since the time of the Romans. If it has sunk in the same proportion since the time when it covered the top of the rock, there is no doubt, but that the time when it was entirely covered by the sea, must have been very distant. If the same manner of reasoning be used, with respect to the bed of marine bodies, mentioned above, which crosses the mountains that separate Provence from Piedmont, we shall be obliged to presume that the time when those mountains were under the waters of the sea, was at a very great distance from the present.

Monf. Donati concludes from these facts, and the consequences deduced from them, that the Mediterranean sea is a very ancient, and not a modern one, as Monf. de Buffon imagines.

Those who explain all the phenomena of marine bodies, found out of the sea, by an universal deluge, do not admit the consequences drawn by Monf. Donati from those marine bodies now under consideration. It is plain, that most of the naturalists, who have observed a great

number of these marine bodies, are not of opinion that all those phenomena can be explained by an universal deluge. Upon these subjects, before we undertake to judge, it is proper to be well informed of the nature of marine fossil bodies, which are found in divers parts, and of their situation and arrangement. It is necessary likewise to be acquainted with the state of those which are found actually under the sea, and the revolutions to which they are subject, while they are covered by it. It is still farther requisite to have an attention to the revolutions which have been and are constantly observed with respect to the sea shores, which change their situation in several parts, some advancing upon the land, and others retiring. If all these different facts be compared together, it will not be doubted but there are actually under the earth marine bodies, which are found there only in consequence of these slow revolutions, and not of an universal deluge. Perhaps this notion might be extended to the greatest part of the marine fossil bodies, which are known to us.

Monf. Donati informs us, that he would be glad to present to the Royal Society an history of coral, if he thought that it would be agreeable to them.

*Observations on an Evening, or rather Nocturnal Solar Iris. By Mr. George Edwards, Librarian of the College of Physicians. From the same.*

*To the Rev. Dr. Birch.*

S I R,

ON Sunday evening, the 5th of June, 1757, being walking in the fields near Islington, about half a mile north of the upper reservoir or basin of the New River, I observed the sun to sink beneath the visible horizon to the north-west, it being very clear in that quarter, except some thin clouds a little above the horizon, which were painted of fine red and golden colours, as is usual when the sun sets in a calm, clear evening. But about 20 minutes after sun-set, as near as I could judge, it then being darkish, I was greatly surprized to see an Iris in the dusky air, at a height greater than is seen at any time in the rainbow. It was in the contrary quarter of the heavens to the setting sun, and fell on the smoke, mists, and evening vapours arising from the city of London and its neighbourhood. The arch seemed to be a full half circle, tho' its lower parts fell some degrees short of the horizon. It was very distinctly seen



for about 15 minutes. Its colours the same as in the rainbow, but fainter. The lower ends of the bow arose gradually higher from the earth, as the sun declined beneath the horizon, until the whole arch disappeared. The center of the arch was above the horizon at its first appearance. **A** What most perplexed me, was to find the cause of this painted arch. I could not believe that it proceeded from the sun-beams falling on rain, for there had been none that afternoon, nor was there any sort of signs of rain or rainy clouds to be seen; the wind being northerly, and the air cool, and somewhat hazy in the quarter where the bow appeared; which was not near so bright as the rainbow appears to be in the day-time; and I believe, that it would not have been visible at all in the presence of the sun. I imagine it was formed on the gross particles of the evening vapours, mixed with those of the smoke arising from the town; for had the sun-beams shot from beneath the horizon on falling rain, at a considerable height above the earth, I believe the darkness would have rendered the appearance of such a bow far brighter than it appears to the sight in the presence of the sun: But this night or evening arch being reflected, as I suppose, from particles so minute as those of floating vapours, gave but little light and colour to the sight, and what would not have been visible had the sun been above the horizon. For the same reason the moon and stars are visible in the absence of the sun, and, on the contrary, are unseen when the sun is present: And if we light a candle, and set it in the sun-beams, the flame is lost to our sight, tho' the same candle will give us a considerable share of light in the night. As I have never before seen or heard of such an arch, I thought this account of it (imperfect as it is) might not be disagreeable to the Royal Society.

It could not be a lunar arch, the moon being then many degrees below the horizon, and the arch in a place where it could not be affected by the moon's rays. The consciousness of my inability to give a proper account of such an uncommon appearance could not deter me from the attempt.

I think I have said all that is necessary on this subject; yet am ready to answer **H** any question for the farther illustrating of it. I am,

Reverend **SIR,**

Your most humble servant,

College of Physicians,  
London, June 6, 1757.

Geo. Edwards.

*A curious BILL of FARE, in the Year 1561.  
Temp. Eliz.*

*William Muigay, Esq; Mayor of the City of Norwich, his Expences for a Dinner, at which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, &c the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County.*

	£.	s.	d.
<b>E</b> IGHT stone of beef, at fourteen pound to the stone	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn	0	1	4
<b>B</b> Four geese	0	1	4
Eight puits of butter	0	1	6
A fore-quarter of veal	0	0	10
An hind-quarter, ditto	0	1	0
Leg of mutton	0	0	3
Loyn of mutton and shoulder of veal	0	1	0
<b>C</b> A breast and coast of mutton	0	0	7
Six plovers	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits	0	1	8
Two Guinea pigs	0	1	0
Four couple of hens	0	2	0
Two couple of mallards	0	1	0
<b>D</b> Thirty-four eggs	0	1	0
Two bushell of flour	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	0	4
Eighteen wheaten bread	0	0	9
Three loaves maslin, ditto	0	0	3
One barrel double beer	0	2	6
One barrel small, ditto	0	1	0
<b>E</b> One quarter of wood	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and greens	0	0	3
Four pound of barbery's and sugar	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes	0	0	4
<b>F</b> Sixteen oranges	0	0	8
Two gallons of white wine and claret	0	2	0
One quart of sack	0	0	9
One quart of malmsey	0	0	3
One quart of bustard	0	0	3
One quart of muscadine	0	0	6
	1	18	1

*A Speech made by Johnny Martyn, of Norwich, a wealthy, honest Man, after Mr. Mayor Muigay's Dinner. Found in the Collection of one Turner, of Lyn Regis. Maister mayor of Norwyche, and it please your worship, you have feasted us like a king, God bless the queen's grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you master mayor, and so do we all, answer boys, answer; your beer is pleasant*



and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzza for the queen's majesty's grace, and all her honny browe'd dames of honour! Huzza for master mayor, and our good dame mayorefs! His noble grace, there he is, God save him and all this jolly company! To all our friends round county, who have a penny in their purse, and an English heart in their bodies, to keep out Spanish dons, and papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers.—Shove it about, twirl your cap cases, handle your jugs, and huzza for master mayor, and his brethren their worships.

*Our Fair Readers will bless the plain Stomachs of their Grand-dames, and wonder at their Appetites when they read the following.*

*An Order of King Henry VIII. for the Supply of Lady Lucy's Table.*

HENRY, By the King.

**W**E wol and comaunde you to allowe dailly from hensforth, unto our right dere and wel beloved, the lady Lucye, into her chambre, the Dyat faire hereafter ensuyng :

Furst, Every morning at brekefast, oon chyne of Beyf, at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon mannchet at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr :

Item, At dyner, a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste, and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bread at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr :

Item, At after none, a mannchet at our panatrye barr, and half a golon of ale at our buttrye barr :

Item, At supper, a mess of porage, a pese of mutton, and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bred at our panatrye, and a golon of ale at our buttrye :

Item, At after-supper, a chete loff and a mannchet at our panatrye barr, a golon of ale at our buttrye barr, and half a golon of wine at our seller barr :

Item, Ev'ry morning, at our wood-yard, four tall shyds and twoo fagots :

Item, At our chaundrye barr in winter, ev'ry night, oon picket and four fyses of waxe, with eight candells, white lights, and oon torch :

Item, At our picker-house, weekly, six white cuppas :

Item, At ev'ry time of our removal, oon hool carte for the carriage of her stuff :

And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf, at all tymes hereafter. Given under our segnet, at our manour of Est-

hampstede, the 17th day of July, the 14th yere of our reign.

To the lord steward of our household, the treasurer, comptroller, cofferer, clerks of the grene clothe, the clerks of our kechyn, and to all other our hed officers of our said household and to ev'ry of them.

*The following curious Pieces give a true Representation of Oliver Cromwell's Character.*

To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The humble petition of Marjery, the wife of William Beacham, mariner,

Sheweth,

**T**HAT your petitioner's husband hath been active and faithful in the wars of this commonwealth, both by sea and land, and hath undergone many hazards by imprisonment and fights to the endangering his life, and at last lost the use of his right arm, and is utterly disabled from future service, as doth appear by the certificate annexed, and yet he hath no more than forty shillings pension from Chatham, by the year :

That your petitioner having one only sonne, who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reason of their present low estate, occasioned by the publique service aforesaid :

Humbly prayeth, That your highness would vouchsafe to present her said sonne Randolph Beacham, to be a scholler in Sutton's hospital, called the Charter-house.

**F** OLIVER, P.

We referre this petition and certificate to the commissioners for Sutton's hospital. July 28, 1658.

*Copy of a Letter sent by Oliver to his Secretary, on the above Petition.*

**G** You receive from me this 28th instant, a petition of Marjery Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charter-house. I know the man, who was employed one day in an important secret service, which he did effectually to our great benefit, and the commonwealth's. The petition is a brief relation of a fact, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the commissioners, but I mean a great deal more, that it shall be done, without their debate or consideration of the matter, and so do you privately hint to . . . . .



I have not the particular shining bauble or feather in my cap, for crowds to gaze at, or kneel to, but I have power and resolution for foes to tremble at; to be short, I know how to deny petitions, and whatever I think proper for outward form to refer to any officer or office, I expect that such my compliance with custom shall be also looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing done. See therefore that the boy is admitted.

Thy true friend,

July 28, 1656.

OLIVER, P. B

Dr. HILL has lately published a curious Account of the MUSHROOM-STONE, which is a Sort of Stone that, by being covered with Mould and watered, produces Mushrooms; and therein he has given us an Account of the Growth of Mushrooms in general, and of this, which he calls the Rock-Mushroom, in particular, as follows.

**T**HE course of nature in the production of mushrooms has not been yet sufficiently explained. Linnæus complains with reason, that the want of a due precision in their arrangement is the great *opprobrium* of the science: Perhaps what is seen in this and the other parallel instances, may lead to the better understanding them.

That mushrooms produce seeds is now well known; and they are in this peculiar species very conspicuous. From those seeds other mushrooms are produced, as in all plants; and there is the same distinction among mushrooms as other vegetables, some being annual, and others having perennial roots. As among plants, some will live only on a dry, and others on a moist soil; some on clay, some in water, and others among gravel; so among the mushrooms each has its appropriated bed, out of which it will not grow; and even upon which it will not arrive at perfection without a concurrence of other circumstances.

The annual mushrooms rise, and when they have perfected their seeds perish like annual plants: No part of them remaining but the seed which retains the principle of life to the next season. The perennial rooted mushrooms rise in the same manner from seeds, and perfect seeds again: The mushroom then fades, but the root remains and grows, as is the case in the perennial plants. The first is obvious in many instances; and may be seen distinctly in every pasture ground in autumn.

But tho' there are certain mushrooms of the earth which have also lasting roots; this is principally the case with those which grow on stones and trees: And the reason is plain. It is but by mere chance a seed of a proper kind of mushroom can be brought into such a place; and nature therefore gives the plant a lasting principle of life that it may continue there.

The seeds of mushrooms are very small and light; they are produced in vast numbers; and they become the sport of winds: They float in the air like those atoms we see in a ray of light received into a dark room; and millions perish for one which falls upon a proper place for growth.

A common agarick which stands to ripeness upon the trunk of an old tree produces many millions of these minute seeds; which being disengaged from its spongy substance when ripe, ride thus in the air. The greatest part are lost, and often all of them: For none will strike root unless it falls upon a part of a tree where there is rottenness and moisture.

When a seed is received into such a place it shoots principally outward; and a mushroom, like the other, is produced. This may be easily pulled off from the tree; and there is so little basis or root to be seen, that it appears wonderful how the great bulk was fed. This is the case in the agaricks of the first year; but it is otherwise afterwards: They adhere more firmly: They are difficult to be removed; and there appears abundant root for their nourishment.

In the generality of plants raised from seed, the part above ground, and the root increase proportionably to one another; and it is necessary they should, since the root is to supply the nourishment: But it is otherwise in the mushroom kind. They are nourished in a great measure from the air, therefore less root is necessary; and this part which is small at first, increases afterwards, because its great use is to continue the principle of growth for succeeding productions.

When a new-sown agarick has stood to ripen, and has decayed undisturbed, the root immediately increases. As soon as the seeds are ripe no more nourishment being required to the plant, all is employed there: The fibres enlarge and thicken; they spread out in breadth, and insinuate themselves into every crevice of the wood; and wherever they become exposed to the air, they enlarge into a tough, firm, and irregular mass, which bears the injuries of the weather, and at a proper season shoots up new agaricks. Such



a fungous lump is always produced where the first agarick was rooted, and wherever else the expansions of the root are naked; and in all these places agaricks rise the succeeding seasons; as also wherever the coat of bark is cracked or diseased. This I have observed distinctly in two or three species of the true agaricks; and probably it will be found the same in all that kind.

If the variety of nature in the production of other mushrooms be regarded, there will be less cause to wonder at these. Ray names a peculiar kind which never grows but on a dead horse's hoof: The French Memoirs describe another species growing on the bandages of wounds and ulcers in their hospitals: And the Ephemerides of Germany, a minute kind rising from naked flint: Nor is the growth of mistletoe, a perfect plant, from the branch of a living tree, less wonderful. The rudiments of the common mushroom are almost universal on the dung of horses, tho' they will not rise to maturity unless it be covered with earth, and kept moist and warm. The old Greeks say, they may be obtained the same way from the bark of the poplar; and mouldiness, which consists of mushrooms, is in a manner universal. The difference in size is of little consideration; for the diminutive mushroom that grows on dead leaves is as perfect as the cart-load agarick of Hungary.

All these species owe their origin to seeds of mushrooms of like kind, which are utterly lost when they fall upon substances improper to nourish them; and when they are received on such bodies as can support them, under certain circumstances, they yet remain in form of roots, or imperfect rudiments till those accidents occur which favour their full growth.

It is no otherwise in this mushroom of the rock, strange as its origin appears: Seeds of the Imperial Mushroom are received upon it, and like those of the common kind, on the dung, of horses they form a root; from which, in the same manner, when it is treated properly, perfect mushrooms will rise. What has given most the air of singularity to this is, that it was not observed mushrooms might have perennial roots: But that is far from being peculiar to any one kind. Many of the mushrooms which we see in woods, and which seem to rise from the ground, grow really out of pieces of decayed wood under the surface; and these having perennial roots spread into the crevices of that dead wood, the same logs in those circumstances always produce them. While

this dead wood lies on the ground, the seeds adhere to it, and spread their roots in it; but they do not grow perfect from it till it is buried.

Wood thus filled with the perennial roots of mushrooms, may easily produce them, in the very same manner as the rock. A gentleman now in England assures me, he saw in the possession of Mr. Trent at Rome, a piece of a root of a tree of the size of an ordinary billet, a present from the princess of Borghese, which being kept in a cellar and watered, produced every two or three days a crop of excellent mushrooms. This is a parallel case: The kind of mushroom indeed was not the same, nor was the substance the same wherein the roots were lodged; but the process of nature in their growth is perfectly similar."

"On this principle, and in this course, the growth of the rock mushroom may easily be understood. As the proper seat of the agarick is in the cracks of rotting wood, that of the rock mushroom is the cleft or crevice of a stone. One of these ripens upon the Piedmont hills, or elsewhere, where the proper stones are found: Its innumerable seeds are scattered in the air, and some of them lodge in the cracks of this stone.

From such seed a mushroom like the first is produced; which standing its due time upon the stone decays. Then the root begins to grow; it spreads over the surface; it runs into the cracks; and, in fine, it covers the whole externally, and surrounds all the particles within, with a tough, spongy substance. This is the proper base of future mushrooms of the same kind; and is in all respects like the roots of perennial plants, whose superficial parts, stalks, leaves and the rest, decay, but whose roots remain ready under proper circumstances to produce those plants again.

The stones may be carried into other parts of the world; and with tolerable care the root will remain unhurt, for it is very well defended: In this condition that was brought into England, which is now in possession of the noble lady\*, who gave me opportunity for these experiments; and the root being in a state of growth, only a proper management is required to produce the mushrooms."

*A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST-INDIES: Continued from p. 396.*

BUT they were so far from behaving in such a manner, that in summer

1689,

\* The countess of Stafford.



1689, they sent a regiment of 700 men, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, to the assistance of our people in St. Christopher's, who upon the war's breaking out had been attacked and reduced to great distress by the French inhabitants of that island, one half of which then belonged to France. And in 1690 many gentlemen volunteers of Barbadoes went on board the Squadron sent from England under commodore Wright, with a regiment on board, to serve in an expedition against the French in the Leeward Islands. But by this expedition we did much more harm to ourselves than we did to the enemy; for many of the soldiers and sailors having been taken from our nasty goals here in England, or pressed, and cooped up in prisons or close tenders for some time before their being embarked, they brought the goal distemper to Barbadoes, in which hot climate it soon became a most contagious plague or pestilence, and raged so much both in the island and on board the fleet, that great numbers of the rich, as well as poor, died of it, and at last it became very difficult to find sailors to replace those that had died of it on board our ships of war, as many of the seamen that afterwards arrived at Barbadoes on board the trading ships, were infected with, and died of the distemper, which at the beginning of a war was a very great misfortune to the nation.

But this pestilence, which we call the goal distemper, is a misfortune we have so often suffered by, that even humanity itself ought to induce us to prevent it, by providing proper and airy goals for the reception of prisoners in all parts of the kingdom, and putting those goals under such regulations as might enforce their being always kept sweet and clean. The erecting and maintaining of such a goal near the chief town of every county, would be no insupportable expence to the nation in general; and they ought to be all built upon one approved plan, and made so large as to contain with ease and convenience all the prisoners we could ever have occasion to put into them: To this I shall add, that if ever it should become necessary to erect barracks in this kingdom for our standing army, which it probably will, they should in every county be built round the goal, with a large area between, divided in the middle by a ditch and palisade, on the inner side of which the prisoners might safely be allowed to air and exercise themselves in the day time, for it would be impossible for them ever to think of mutinying against the

goalers, even tho' the prison were, as every prison ought to be, at some distance from the town.

The pestilence I have mentioned continued to rage with great fury in Barbadoes for three or four years, and yet in 1693 that island furnished two regiments under the command of col. Richard Salter and col. John Boteler, to join the forces sent from England on board the Squadron commanded by Sir Francis Wheeler, upon an expedition against Martinico, and the other French islands in that part of the world. Accordingly the Squadron, with 1500 land forces on board, arrived at Barbadoes, March 1, and being there joined by the two Barbadoes regiments, they set sail, March 30, and came to an anchor at Cul de sac Marine, in Martinico, April 1. The next day they landed 1500 men upon the island, but thought of nothing but ruining the poor inhabitants, by burning their houses and destroying their plantations, which they did without opposition, both at that place and some other open parts of the island, as the people with their Negroes had fled up to the woods, and all that were fit to carry arms had rendezvoused at fort Royal and fort St. Pierre. On the 10th our troops were joined by a reinforcement from our Leeward Islands under colonel Codrington; and then it was resolved to attack fort St. Pierre, for which purpose the troops were reembarked, and, on the 17th, they landed their whole force near that fort; but here they began to meet with resistance, for as all the men of the island fit to bear arms had by orders assembled at this and the other fort, the garrison that was to be besieged was superior in number to the besieging army, and now our land commanders began to recollect, that they had neither battering cannon nor bombs, nor indeed any thing requisite for attacking a regular fortification, therefore after having had above 120 killed, and above 160 wounded, besides several made prisoners, and a great number fallen sick, they, on the 20th, resolved to give over their design, and the two following days the troops were all safely reembarked under the protection of the men of war, after which the whole fleet returned to Barbadoes without making any other attempt against the enemy in that part of the world.

By these two fruitless expeditions against the French, and by the mortality that had so long prevailed in Barbadoes, the number of white men in that island was so much reduced, that the Negroes were again



again encouraged to form a conspiracy for making themselves masters of the island, which conspiracy was longer concealed, and better concerted, than any former had ever been; for they had resolved that, upon the night agreed on, the governor should be assassinated by his slaves, that the Negroes chiefly intrusted in each plantation should fall upon and murder their masters and overseers, and that all should rendezvous at Bridgetown as soon as possible, with what arms, ammunition, and horses they could seize, where they were to form themselves into regiments, the colonels of which, as well as their chief commander, they had agreed on. They had likewise contrived to make themselves masters of the fort, from whence they were to fire upon, and drive the ships out of the harbour; and also of the publick magazine, by means of a Negro employed there under the storekeeper, who was to have murdered his master, and to open the doors for his associates to enter. And what seldom happens in any plot, tho' the execution was more than once by accident disappointed, yet it remained concealed, till at last two Negroes were by mere accident overheard talking together concerning it, and the person who overheard them being so wise as to go directly to inform the magistrate, the two slaves were immediately seized, and because they would discover nothing of what they had been discoursing about, they were condemned to be hung up in chains, till they should be starved to death. This cruel punishment they were so obstinate, or so full of the hopes of being released by their confederates, as to endure for four days; but as care had been taken to secure the slaves in every plantation, and the white men of the island had all taken arms, they at last began to despair, and not only confessed the conspiracy, but discovered the chief conspirators, who were all seized, and put to the most torturing sorts of death, to the great loss of the island; for in such cases the price of the slave was by the law I have before mentioned, to be made good to the proprietor out of the publick treasury, not exceeding 25l. for any one Negro.

Upon this occasion a new law was made relating to Negroes, whereby a penalty was imposed upon any person that should sell rum or strong liquors to any Negro slave, or to their use, or that should buy any such liquor for them. But notwithstanding this new danger the people of this island had been exposed to, the use of Negroes in every domestick, as well as

plantation employment, still increased, especially as the people expected a more plentiful and cheaper supply than formerly, because ever since the revolution a stop had been put to the seizing and confiscating the ships of interlopers, tho' in this they were disappointed; for these interlopers by their rivalling one another, as well as our African company, lowered the price of all European goods, and raised the price of Negroes upon the coast of Africa, which inconvenience was greatly increased by our throwing that trade entirely open, upon paying 10l. per cent. duty upon all goods exported to that coast, which was done by act of parliament in 1697; for the price of Negroes in all our plantations has very much increased since that time. This inconvenience, however, we could not guard against, for the same effect would have followed from other nations engaging in that trade, and we would certainly have been drove entirely out of it, had we continued the monopoly to our African company.

About the same time, that is to say, in 1697, or the beginning of 1698, whilst Francis Bond, Esq; president of the council, was governor, between the death of col. Russel, their last, and the arrival of Ralph Grey, Esq; their next governor, that act was passed which is still subsisting, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of his Majesty's Subjects within this Island, and preventing long Imprisonment.* This act is a sort of transcript of the *Habeas Corpus* act in England, and subjects the judges in Barbadoes to the same obligations, and under the same penalties, to which our judges are made liable by the *Habeas Corpus* act.

In 1702, the Negroes entered into a new conspiracy for an insurrection, which they were to begin by setting fire to Bridgetown, and seizing the forts whilst the people were employed in extinguishing the flames; but the plot was discovered, and the chief conspirators executed in the usual manner.

In 1703, upon Sir Bevil Grenvill's being appointed governor of Barbadoes by queen Anne, he was ordered by his instructions, not to receive or allow of any presents being made him, by the people under his government; and, in compensation for the loss he was thereby to sustain, his salary was enlarged from 1200 to 2000l. a year; which compensation has been continued to every governor since his time, but I doubt if the instruction was ever renewed; at least, I am sure, that for



for many years last past, it has never been obeyed. Before Sir Bevil's time, the governors of Barbadoes had, for many years, been allowed 500l. a year, wherewithal they were to hire such a house for their residence, as they thought most convenient; but in his time, probably because of the said instruction, a plantation near Bridge-Town, formerly belonging to one Pilgrim, was purchased, and a house built for the residence of him, and all future governors, which house has ever since been called Pilgrim-House; a very proper name, as the inhabitant generally travels thither to atone for his former sins of extravagance, or to obtain an indulgence for future.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces.*

*Veneris, 11 Die Augusti, 1758.*

"**M**R. Pick de Zoelen, and other deputies of their high mightinesses for foreign affairs, having, pursuant to the resolution of the 1st instant, conferred with Mr. York, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. York the resolution taken by their high mightinesses, upon a letter written to them by the directors of the Amsterdam company, concerning the hostile treatment, and the robberies [*Brigandages*] committed by English privateers, in the vessels, and on the subjects of their high mightinesses, in the West Indies, and the iniquitous proceedings of the courts there, relative to this conduct; intreating him, that he would be pleased to support and second, by his good offices, the contents of this resolution:

That he, Mr. York, had thereupon declared, That he saw with uneasiness, the continual complaints which their high mightinesses found themselves obliged to make, in favour of their subjects; and that the king his master had commanded him to make known, wherever it should be proper, that his majesty would most readily concur in every method that should be proposed, for giving satisfaction to their high mightinesses, with whom he had always studied to live in the most perfect union: But that the king had, at the same time, authorised him to declare, That his majesty was determined not to suffer the trade of the French colonies, in America, to be carried on by the subjects of other powers, under the specious pretext of a Neutrality; or words to be in-

terpreted as a licence to carry on a trade with his enemies, which, though not particularly specified in the articles of contraband, was nevertheless rendered such in all respects, and in every sense, by circumstances. That they, the gentlemen A deputies, would see, that the orders he communicated to them, and which he had received from his court a few days before, authorised him to represent to them, That as long as the licit commerce of the subjects of their high mightinesses, to which his majesty never intended to give the least B interruption, was confounded with that commerce which his majesty regarded as wholly illicit, all their representations would be fruitless; the rather as the method of proceeding, in such cases, was settled by treaty; and the crown could not take cognizance of facts, the examination C of which belonged to the ordinary courts.

The said report being taken into consideration, messieurs the deputies of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of Zealand, Utrecht, and Friesland, took a copy of the said report, that they might communicate it to their constituents. And D moreover it was thought good to order, that a copy of the said report should be delivered to Mr. Fagel, and other deputies of their high mightinesses, for the affairs of the navy, that they might peruse and examine it, and afterwards report their opinion thereupon to the assembly of E their high mightinesses." (See p. 327, 390.)

*The humble REMONSTRANCE of the Mob of Great-Britain, against the Importation of FRENCH WORDS, &c.*

**I**T is with infinite concern that we behold an inundation of French words pouring in upon us, and this at a time too, when there is some sort of merit in detesting every thing that is French. In regard to ourselves, we are daily insulted, by some of the finest lips in the world, with the opprobrious term of *Canaille*: We cannot resent the insult from them, as G they are too sacred for our unhallowed hands; besides, they are sufficiently punished, by the mirth they afford to their *Mademoiselles*, when they attempt to pronounce the uncouth word; for *Canaille*, from English lips, sounds *Canal*; but as most things are pardonable to the pride of H the creation, we should readily excuse THEM, if the infection had not spread among the officers of our army; and as we chiefly compose the numerous squadrons that are to guard the liberties of Britain, we cannot conceive that we ought to have any more to do with their language,



guage, than we have with their religion. All our business is to beat them, and that we can do in plain English: If our officers order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word. — *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in marshal Saxe, as he was in the service of France, and perfectly acquainted with both; — but we can't see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in by head and shoulders, without the least necessity, as a sudden stroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other. — *Reconnoître* is another favourite word in the military way; and as we cannot find out that it is much more significant than *take a view*, we beg leave it may be sent home again. We should not have troubled the publick with this address, if we had not received a fresh insult by the papers of Saturday last, in a supposed letter from Germany, where the ingenious author tells us, speaking of the intended operations of war, that the general's intention remains *Perdu*; which, we are informed, signifies *lost*. In what sense we are to understand this gentleman, we cannot say; his meaning indeed seems *Perdu*; he may perhaps give us to understand, by printing the word in Italicks, that the army and treasure sent to Germany, is all *Perdu*; the word then wants a little *Epaulment* to support it, or rather a little *Eclaircissement*; for, in the present application of it, it is dark and mysterious.

We must beg the gentlemen of the army pardon, if next to them we should take the liberty of mentioning the barbers; a set of gentlemen very useful in their station, but under no absolute necessity of hanging out false French upon their signs: It may indeed become a French *Friseur*, to acquaint the publick that he makes a *Tete de Mouton*, or simply a *Tete*; but we are a little offended when an English tonsor, under the sign of a thing, which in some countries might be called a perrywig, shall write ladies *Taits*, or *Tates*, or *Tuets*, or *Taites*, or *Taites's* made here; it looks as if they meant a reflection upon the ladies of Great Britain, by acquainting the publick, that their heads were made in barbers-shops, and to be had either in Middle-Row or Rag-Fair. Now their intended purpose of serving the community would certainly be better answered, if they would suffer their signs to speak plain English, and inform the world that SHEEPS HEADS (which, we are told,

September, 1758.

is the meaning of the three French words above) were sold there, as by that means they would bid fair to serve gentlemen as well as ladies, who were not already provided.

*Je-ne-sçai-quoy*, though of French extraction, we shall not presume to find fault with, because it has been naturalized, and productive of infinite good in England; it has helped many an unfortunate girl to a husband, has indeed sometimes parted man and wife, but has soon brought them together again; seldom fails of healing up the breaches it had made between friends; has fitted out fleets and armies, and brought them home again; has been a theme for orators, in velvet and in crape, and has furnished matter for many volumes.

*Chicane*, we dare not meddle with, as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection; but as quirks and tricks are as foreign to their profession, as ambition and avarice to that of a more venerable order, we suppose the charge is without foundation.

*Bagatelle*, or *trifle*, we shall leave to the snarts, as it would be a pity to rob them of the chief object of their study.

*Pet-en-l'air*, may suit very well with French *Effronterie*; for if the ladies of that country make no scruple of watering their *Ruelles* before the gentlemen who attend their *Levees*, I see no reason why they should be ashamed of a *f—t*; but as no such offensive wind is ever supposed to blow from fair English *b—ms*, we could wish they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment.

We therefore humbly pray, that French words, as well as French dress and French manners, may be laid aside, at least during the continuance of the present war; for we are apprehensive, should their language and customs descend to us, we should be taught by their example, on the day of battle, to *f—te le camp*.

For these reasons we pray as above; and shall, as in duty bound, hold them in everlasting abhorrence.

LEGION.

(See our last Vol. p. 330.)

#### THE RESTORATIVE JELLY.

**T**AKE hartshorn shavings, three quarters of a pound; isinglass, candied eringo root, of each an ounce and half; snails, a pint and half; boil them in five quarts of water to a strong jelly, then add the juice of one Seville orange, half a pound of sugar candy, and half a pint of best Lisbon white wine. Take half a pint, warm, three times a day.

§ N

It.



It is best to boil the snails by themselves; let them be wall-snails, the shells taken off, and the snails bruised.

If Seville or Lisbon oranges are not to be had, boil a lemon, and use a little of that juice.

A young man was cured by this restorative jelly, who had been in a consumption some years, and his lungs were thought to be ulcerated.

If Amicus's friend (see p. 420.) receives any benefit from this receipt, it is hoped he will signify it in your Magazine.

I am, your constant reader, &c. B

*A LETTER from a Country Gentleman to his Neighbours.*

AS you have been chosen, by ballot, in the presence of the high-constables, in the most fair and impartial manner, to serve in the militia, it may not be improper to set before you the nature of that service which the safety of your country requires from you, by stating faithfully those parts of the act which relate to you immediately. You will then perceive how much you may have been deceived by the idle suspicions of such as have never read or understood the bill, or by the falshood of others who chose to misrepresent it. And seeing this, I trust, my neighbours, you will then cheerfully second the first gentlemen of rank and character in your neighbourhood, in a measure which is calculated for your own and your country's preservation.

The act says, the private militia men are to be enrolled to serve for the space of three years, either for themselves, or by substitute, who are to take the following oath.

*I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE, his heirs and successors. And I do swear that I am a protestant, and that I will faithfully serve in the militia within the kingdom of Great-Britain, for the defence of the same, during the time for which I am enrolled, unless I shall be sooner discharged.* G

You will observe there is nothing in this oath which engages you to serve abroad, on the contrary, it expressly says, that it is for the defence only of your native country, when it shall be exposed to the rapine and devastation of our indefatigable enemies the French. But as a farther security, observe what the law says in another place, which law the king and his ministry are as much governed by as yourselves. It says,

"Provided also, that neither this act nor any matter contained therein, shall be

deemed or construed to extend to the giving any power for the transporting any of the militia of this realm, or any way compelling them to march out of this kingdom."

To this solemn security of an act of parliament, I will mention one more, which is, that you will have for your officers the principal gentlemen of your neighbourhood who are personally known to you, whose estates and houses and families lie amongst your own. You are to go no where but where they go. They are to command you, and to share in the same hardships, if any should arise in this country. They have generously offered their service, because they know how necessary it is, at this hour, that you should be armed for the safety and protection of every thing that ought to be dear to them and to you. Nay, so far is it from being in the power of any body to send you abroad, that you cannot be called out into actual service, in defence of your country, by any thing less than our enemies actually invading, or preparing to invade it, as appears by the following part of the act.

"And be it further enacted, that in case of an actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, it may and shall be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors (the occasion being first communicated to parliament, if the parliament be then sitting or in being, or declared in council, and notified by proclamation if the parliament be not sitting or in being) to order his and their deputy-lieutenants, &c. with all convenient speed, to draw out and embody all the regiments and battalions of the militia of their respective counties, ridings, or places, and direct them to be led by their respective officers to any part of this kingdom, for the suppression of such invasions and rebellions."

You now see what may be your situation, when you may be called out to defend your native country from that ruin and desolation which the French are now spreading in many countries at this very hour. I will now inform you, what is your situation as militia men, by the act, during that service which you are to perform, in order to enable you to resist them, instead of being plundered and butchered by them. It is only to assemble one day in a fortnight for eight months, and three days successively in the Easter holidays, and six days in the Whitsuntide, to learn your exercise; for which you are regularly to receive one shilling a day. You may be kept six hours on these days, perhaps less if you are expert at it. By



By this means you are to be taught the use of arms, and be enabled to act together with success and confidence. It is as easy to learn your exercise, however difficult some (who have private views by discouraging you) may represent it, as to play at fives, or any other diversion used in this country. Those who wish to see you sober, brave, and free, and to learn that which will defend yourselves and families, and save you from the expence of larger standing armies and higher taxes; these will wish to see you know how to handle a firelock, they will instruct you in the use of it, they will head you when your native country is attacked, and take care that the arms intrusted to you for her defence, shall be applied to that purpose only.

Your officers have also a power to chuse from among you corporals, who are to have six-pence per day of exercise above the shilling. They may also fill up the future vacancies of serjeants from among you, whose pay is a shilling per day the whole year, and a liberty to follow their work when not wanted for the militia duty. The militia men cannot, on any days but these before mentioned, be interrupted in following their different callings by any one whatever. The militia act expressly protects you from being pressed into either the land or the sea service. Nothing therefore can interrupt you or oppress you, but your enemies who may invade your native country, and then we must all be either soldiers or slaves; and happy will that man be, on that day of distress, who is prepared; who being, or having been in the militia, shall know how to defend himself, his family, and his property.

But it has been said, how are our wives and children to be supported when we shall be assembled and marched against the enemy that invades these kingdoms? God knows the French will take every thing from us here, as they have done every where else, but your families are not to want. The act has declared they shall be supported, for it says,

"Every militia man shall receive one guinea upon being ordered out into actual service."

The families of militia men in actual service shall be maintained by the county.

A militia man falling sick on his march, shall be provided for;—militia men shall have their cloaths at the end of three years service;—militia men shall do no highway duty, nor serve as parish officers, nor be liable to be pressed into either service;—and substitutes having been

in actual service, are equally with persons serving for themselves, entitled to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Militia men, if maimed or wounded in actual service, are entitled to the provision of Chelsea hospital.—A militia man being above the age of thirty-five years, may at the expiration of two years service have his discharge.

If ballotted to serve, you must either serve personally, or find a substitute; and having once served, or found a substitute, you are, after your or his three years service, exempted from being ever ballotted for again until every person in the parish shall have served in his turn," so that it is almost impossible you should serve a second time, unless you offer, as many do, to serve as substitutes for others, or as volunteers.—"Parishes may offer volunteers instead of ballotted men, which volunteers or substitutes may be received, if the deputy-lieutenants approve of them.—A discharge for just cause or circumstances that deserve relief, may be given by the deputy-lieutenants upon application of the militia men.

The deputy-lieutenants have also a power to transfer a month's exercise from any months which interfere with harvest to the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter holidays."

It has been said likewise, that the militia would never be paid. The act which passed for regulating your pay says, that the money shall be issued four months in advance to your officers, who will themselves see it delivered, or cause their serjeants to deliver it regularly to you, at the following rates: One shilling to every militia man on the day of exercise; and also one shilling and six-pence to every corporal on the day of exercise; one shilling a day the whole year to every serjeant; and six pence a day the whole year to every drum boy. These may be taken from among your children, and clothed, and will be permitted to work at their usual business when off their duty.

The purport of the act I have faithfully laid before you (as you will find by looking into it) and I hope not without success; for I hear the benefits of a militia are already so well understood, and the examples you have before you have so just a weight, that many intend to offer as volunteers when the deputy-lieutenants meet again.

By this conduct you will rescue your country from the precarious situation she is in, and instead of being in perpetual alarms she will be able to defend her



own possessions, and your fellow subjects abroad, without incurring the least danger at home. Our enemies have before defeated our armies, the same may happen again: Accidents may lose or retard our fleets, but who shall bring men enough to conquer Great-Britain, when the people are armed for her defence? And when instead of twenty or thirty thousand men to decide her fate, she can (when attacked at home) produce a million of fighting men. The war will neither be long or burthenome, when you can pour your whole regular force into *France*, with a militia *at home* for your defence. On the contrary, should you neglect this salutary measure so easy to execute, you will yourselves be the cause of all those measures which must be followed to recruit or augment the only defence you will bear, A standing army; for your country must be defended; and if this should (as the present state of affairs seem to threaten) be insufficient, you are answerable for all the calamities which a silly people deserve, and may receive from an imperious insatiable enemy. Add to this, that when others neglect their duty, those who do their part honestly and nobly deserve the more honour, and will reap the greater satisfaction. (See p. 357.)

*An Address to the Gentlemen qualified to serve as Officers in the Militia, but who have neglected to tender themselves for such truly honourable Employments.*

GENTLEMEN,

**I**T must be with the greatest concern that all good Englishmen observe the backwardness you shew for the service of your country, on one of the most necessary and important occasions that could possibly happen; the protection of the lives, liberties, properties and religion of yourselves and the whole nation.

Surely this reluctance to engage in defence of yourselves and the publick, cannot in **ENGLISH** gentlemen proceed from cowardice: Were that the case, how ill would you deserve the name of Britons, and what a scandal would you be to your families, your ancestors, and your country!

Perhaps then, most of you being unacquainted with the use of arms, and military discipline, may render you diffident of taking upon you a military command. Or you are apprehensive that the common people, who are to compose the militia, will not behave well under your conduct.

The first objection may very easily be removed, by procuring a serjeant, or some other officer of the regular troops, to in-

struct you in what is necessary to be learned: And if several gentlemen in the same neighbourhood would meet for this purpose, the end might be better, and with more facility answered. In the time of the last rebellion, this method was practised with such success by many private gentlemen, that they became excellent proficient in the military exercise. And pray how much more honourably employed would you be in acquiring such useful knowledge, than in gaming, drinking, or hunting? And how much better a figure will you make in the eyes of your neighbours in general, and of the ladies in particular, when they see you are qualified and determined to protect them and yourselves from your country's enemies?

As to the second objection:—Why should not a militia behave as well as regular troops? The advantage that it is pretended the latter have over the former, consists principally in being more expert in their exercise, and having been more used to danger. But it being very possible to train a militia to as great perfection in this part of military duty as any other soldiers can acquire; and as very few of our regulars ever saw the face of an enemy till lately, and many of them never were, and it is very likely never will be in an engagement, upon whom nevertheless we depend in part at least for our defence, this objection therefore evidently appears to have no force.

It may be urged that militia have frequently behaved ill: So have standing forces. Could any behave worse than they did in the late rebellion at Preston-Pans, and at Falkirk? At both these places they most scandalously ran away, and were defeated by a militia, and a despicable one too.

Surely those who despise a militia do not reflect, that when the Greeks overcame those almost innumerable armies of Persians by whom they were invaded; and when the Romans, during the time of the commonwealth, subdued so many warlike nations, they had no troops but militia; neither had we any other when we conquered France. To come down to this very time:—Was not the only victory we have obtained over the French in America during the present war, gained by the provincials, and under a commander of their own? And this against regular troops, conducted by an old, a brave, and an experienced general. And did not these same provincials, in the late mad attempt at Ticonderoga, behave with the utmost intrepidity?



In former times, how ready were the gentlemen of our nation in taking arms to decide the private and senseless quarrels of the tyrannical barons? To determine whether Englishmen should become the slaves of a Danish, a Norman, or a Saxon tyrant? Nay, even for that ridiculous project of conquering the Holy Land? And which of you, gentlemen, if challenged, would refuse to fight a duel? Or if affronted by your dearest friend would not endeavour to kill him, and risque your own life for that barbarous purpose? Yet how unwilling are you to arm in the justest and most laudable cause?—that of preserving the most substantial benefits we can enjoy; indeed of every thing which makes life of any value to us? Is not this preposterous conduct!

Your unaccountable behaviour has already occasioned the carrying the militia act into execution, to be deferred, in most counties, till next year. Alas! how do you know what may happen in the mean time? Before another year comes, it may be out of your power to do any thing for your defence.

The French will burn with impatience to revenge, in kind, the damage we have done them in their own country. And as such numbers of our best troops have been sent abroad, what force have we, if they should land here, sufficient to withstand them? As for you, gentlemen, instead of taking the most effectual methods, by bravely preparing to defend yourselves, of deterring our enemies from invading us, you are by your pusillanimous conduct giving them the greatest encouragement so to do. And when destruction comes like a whirlwind, it will be with this terrible aggravation to you.—We have brought it upon ourselves.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

**T**HERE is not a reader of common understanding, who does not perceive that affairs are now in such a situation upon the continent, that no power in Europe has any thing to hope or to fear, but from England. This vast, but late growth of importance, calls for all her caution, as her smallest failure of conduct, may be fatal to her allies. Even history and experience are but of little use upon this emergency, because the balance of power, which our ancestors were so careful to maintain, no longer exists in the same manner as heretofore, and a new system has taken place all over Europe, and how much it is in favour of England, will appear from the following considerations.

The Russians, next to the house of Austria, seem to interest themselves the most against his Prussian majesty. They have poured their armies into his dominions, and, like locusts, they have devoured the fruits of the earth. Notwithstanding this, it is visible, that their counsels at home are irresolute, from the backwardness of their armies. To what is this backwardness owing, but to their dread of the resentment of Great-Britain, who has maritime force enough to undo, in one season, all that the Great Peter, and his successors, have been labouring at for upwards of half a century. This is a dread, that no other power but England can affect that mighty empire with. It is proof against all the combined force of the north; and yet the ablest counsellors of her Czarish majesty are sensible, that a squadron of British ships, acting in earnest, could reduce them to the same unimportant state they were in before Peter the Great took the reins of government into his own hands. Notwithstanding all the high sounding list of the Russian fleet, it is well known that all their empire cannot furnish sailors enough to man two ships of the line; and that the most valuable branches of their commerce must become precarious, as soon as they shall provoke Great-Britain to declare against them. Add to this, that extensive, nay, populous as the dominions of her Czarish majesty are, she is not able to march and maintain 10,000 men, for three months, out of her own dominions, so that they must subsist, either upon subsidies, or by putting the country, where they are, be it friends or enemies, under contribution.

Almost the same observation holds good with regard to the Swedes, who likewise have put in for their share of the spoils of the house of Brandenburg. They lie, indeed, more convenient for annoying his Prussian majesty, and they have hitherto proceeded with more spirit, or rather with less caution, than the Russians have done; but, with all the poverty of the Russians, they have the misfortune of being governed by a faction, that has wrested all power from their king, and seem to follow no dictates, but those of blind revenge and despair. In what a condition then must such a government be, should the greatest maritime power in the world take advantage of the divisions that now rend their country, and have forced their king to act a part, that is directly the reverse of his interest, inclination, and honour?

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears, that as soon as his majesty shall be of opinion,



nion, that the interest of his dominions, or allies, call upon him to declare as a principal in the war upon the continent, the weight both of Russia and Sweden must be taken off from the king of Prussia. But matters are not yet come to that extremity, as the ill management of the Swedes, and the backwardness of the Russians render, hitherto, such a step unnecessary. As to Denmark, the third northern potentate, he has, since the beginning of the present troubles in Europe, given too many proofs of his desire not to break with Great-Britain, for us to be under the smallest apprehension of his falling in with the views of France. The protection of that commerce which he so carefully cherishes, calls aloud for his cultivating friendship with us; and should France succeed in her ambitious views, all the favour he could expect could be but that which the giant indulged Ulysses in, of his being the last he would devour.

The principal object then of the consideration of Englishmen, at this time, is the conduct which the Dutch may observe; a state intimately connected with England, by every tie that gratitude, interest, or the common sense of publick liberty can form. The very basis of their existence, as a free people, may be said to have been cemented by the blood of Englishmen, and their prosperity was owing to the indulgences shewn them by England, often to the prejudice of her own welfare. Yet this very people, who, during the late war, pretended to be unable to fit out a single ship of the line, instead of twelve which they had agreed to furnish, now talk of protecting a contraband collusive trade, which must deprive us of all those advantages, our superiority by sea gives us over our enemy.

Their pretences that they are the sole owners of the ships and cargoes which the English have seized as contraband, and that they have by treaties a right to protect French property in their bottoms, are equally ridiculous. The preserving all the nations who had possessions in America, their entire and separate right to trade to and from those possessions, was one great object of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, which has been the basis of all commercial treaties ever since, and the *Assiento* ship, which the English with great difficulty got leave to send to New Spain, is the only instance of a national deviation from that great maxim, though other deviations undoubtedly have been made from it, and winked at.

Every one knows, who can recollect the transactions of a few years past, that when England entered into a war with Spain, France would have been extremely glad to have continued to carry on the commerce of Spain in her bottoms; and they undoubtedly had as good a right to do that, as the Dutch have to carry on the trade of France, during this war, in their bottoms. But the English foresaw under what disadvantages, in that case, they must make war, and therefore forced France from her neutrality. But the tenderness with which England has ever treated the subjects of the states general, and the remembrance of past friendship, does not admit of her proceeding to such extremities with them. Nay, our government exerts itself, with indefatigable zeal, to discover all instances of violating the rights of real neutrality, that the offenders may be brought to condign punishment.

The Dutch, however, not contented with this, insist upon satisfaction for the French property, which has been seized on board their ships; which is the same thing as saying to France, "Take you no concern about your trade, you shall have all the benefit of it without any risk, and so you will have the more men, money, and shipping, to employ against the English at home." They have even gone so far as to affront, in the most gross manner, every friend of the English government, who dares to remonstrate against those collusive practices; and, if certain accounts from thence are to be depended upon, their insolence has been aimed at several personages.

But, that I may return to the purport of this paper, what has England to fear, should the Dutch be mad enough to proceed to violent measures? Was she to imitate their spirit, has she not every thing to hope from the ruin of their trade, or the engrossing to herself all its most valuable branches? And let me add another very short question, What has England in the present state of her navy to fear, though all the naval power, that all the rest of Europe can muster up, should declare against her?

It is therefore to be hoped, that the English government will never suffer themselves to be either bullied or cajoled out of the firmness they have hitherto shewn, but stick to the spirit of treaties, which is as repugnant to such collusive practices, as it is to open piracies. (See p. 327, 390.)



An Explanation of the Words, Character, Carricatura, and Outré, in Painting and Drawing.

Annexed to Mr. Hogarth's new Print, entitled, The BENCH.

"THERE are hardly any two things more essentially different than *Character* and *Carricatura*: Nevertheless, they are usually confounded and mistaken for each other: On which account this explanation is attempted.

It has ever been allowed, that when a *B Character* is strongly marked in the living face, it may be considered as an index of the mind; to express which, with any degree of justness in painting, requires the utmost efforts of a great master. Now, that which hath, of late years, got the name of *Carricatura*, is, or ought to be, totally divested of every stroke that hath a tendency to good drawing: It may be said to be a species of lines that are produced, rather by the hand of chance, than of skill: For the early scrawlings of a child, which do but barely hint an idea of an human face, will always be found to be like some person or other; and will often form such a comical resemblance, as, in all probability, the most eminent *Carricaturers* of these times will not be able to equal with design; because their ideas of objects are so much more perfect than children's, that they will unavoidably introduce some kind of drawing: For all the humorous effects of the fashionable manner of *carricaturing*, chiefly depend on the surprize we are under, at finding ourselves caught with any sort of similitude, in objects absolutely remote in their kind. Let it be observed, the more remote in their nature, the greater is the excellence of these pieces. As a proof of this, I remember a famous *Carricatura* of a certain Italian singer, that struck at first sight, which consisted only of a straight perpendicular stroke, with a dot over it.

As to the French word *outré*, it is different from the foregoing, and signifies nothing more, than the exaggerated outlines of a figure, all the parts of which may be, in other respects, a perfect and true picture of nature. A giant, or a dwarf, may be called a man *outré*. So any part, as a nose, or a leg, made bigger or less than it ought to be, is that part *outré*. Which is all that is to be understood by this word, so injudiciously used to the prejudice of *Character*."

*Character* and *Carricatura* are thus defined by an ingenious French writer.

*Caractere*. On entend généralement par ce terme dans la peinture, la touche & la maniere qui servent à marquer la difference & comme l'esprit de chaque chose.

—*Carricatures*, c'est-à-dire des portraits, A qui en conservant la ressemblance d'une personne, la représente avec un air ridicule.

As many People are unacquainted with the Family of the late brave Lord Viscount Howe, the following Advertisment may inform them, that he left two Brothers, the Commodore, now Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howe, at present with his Regiment at Cape-Breton. So extraordinary an Address, from the Mother of these truly noble Brothers, must strike every one with mingled Grief and Pleasure, and no doubt will have a due Effect upon the Persons to whom it is addressed.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Burgesses of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham.

AS Lord Howe is now absent upon the publick service, and lieutenant-colonel Howe is with his regiment at Louisbourg, it rests upon me to beg the favour of your votes and interests that lieutenant-colonel Howe may supply the Place of his late brother as your representative in parliament.

E Permit me, therefore, to implore the protection of every one of you, as the mother of him, whose life has been lost in the service of his country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

F Lyndon, in Rutland, Aug. 15, 1758.

S I R,

DR. Halley, in his Astronomical Tables, remarks, that the comet of 1682, having passed in its descent not remote from Jupiter, might possibly be in some measure affected by its attraction. But it is remarkable, that both Saturn and Jupiter were then so situated, that the comet approached them, both in coming down to, and going up from the Sun; as the four calculations I have subjoined will shew. The masters of the doctrine of gravity can best judge, whether such large bodies would at that distance sensibly alter the comet's orbit and present period. I had not observed this circumstance when my pamphlet on comets was published, or should have mentioned it more particularly. However, as I there made several variations



variations in Sir Isaac Newton's Problem, the reducing which to a trigonometrical calculation, is, I believe, no where else published; as also in Dr. Halley's calculation of a comet's place, and table of a parabola; I should be glad if some skilful person would somewhere shew, how far A they are proper or not. I am, &c.

THO. BARKER.

*Places of the Comet of 1682, as seen from Saturn and Jupiter.*

From Saturn: 1680, May 21,  $\gamma$  6°. 56. S. 54. 27' C. D. 2.27 — 1685, Feb. 5.  $\Pi$  0. 31. S. 60. 26 C. D. 3.71  
From Jupiter: 1681, Aug 8,  $\gamma$  6°. 14. S. 42°. 50' C. D. 1.32 — 1683, Oct. 31,  $\uparrow$  9°. 16. S. 82°. 18' C. D. 1.77.

*The following Letter was wrote by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to M. de St. André, Lieutenant-Colonel in the French Carabiniers, who having been made Prisoner in the Action of the 23d of June, was treated, says a French Letter Writer, with the highest Civility and Politeness by that Prince, who has permitted him to return upon his Parole, and whose Behaviour, in every Respect, is as laudable, as his Valour and military Skill are well known.*

S I R,

"I HAVE been favoured with your E letter. What I have done for you is no more than what your merit, and my personal esteem for you required of me. I could not but admire the bravery with which you, and all your gentlemen, fought in the battle of the 23d. Having the highest esteem for such brave men, I could not forbear giving them some sensible marks of the reality of those sentiments, by anticipating the desires of you, Sir, and the other gentlemen with you in your present situation, by granting you permission to return to France, first engaging your word of honour not to resume the functions of your office, till an exchange be made of prisoners, and to keep at a distance from your army; you know, Sir, the consequence. I have too much confidence in your generosity, to make the least doubt of your complying with what I require. I have the utmost compassion H for the fate of the poor wounded. It would give me the utmost pleasure to find an opportunity to mitigate their pains, as I naturally esteem a nation which has always impressed my mind with this sentiment, and which so justly deserves it."

Believe me to be, &c.

AS we have obliged our readers, with a Plan of the bloody battle between the Hessian troops under the prince of Isenbourg, and the vanguard of the prince of Soubise's army under the duke de Broglie; for a full account of that battle we refer them to our last Magazine, p. 431.

To the MONITOR.

S I R,

WHILE the world rings with the victories obtained by the Prussian hero, and with the achievements of the British arms upon the coast of France, it can be no impropriety to attempt an illustration of the measures by which a sovereign, who has neither trade, nor revenue, nor an extent of dominions, to enable him to maintain an army sufficient to contend with the superior force and riches of France, triumphs over the united force of the most powerful nations on the continent: And by a specimen of English chivalry in the reigns of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth, to shew that there is no need of numerous armies to chastise the insolence of the French: And that our present armaments are not inferior to those, which have eternized the fame of the British soldiery at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The king of Prussia, by his conduct, makes up what he wants in his exchequer. He discovered a confederacy to deprive him of his dominions, and to reduce him to a state of abjection and contempt; which made it necessary for him to appear at the head of his armies in person. By this he inspires his troops on all occasions to make the last effort; and retrenches all those superfluities, which only serve for show, and do not contribute to victory, when the campaign is committed to officers, who vye with each other in their military equipments.

As this warrior's ultimate view, in all his actions, is to give a lustre to majesty, by his good conduct and valour, he reduces all magnificence to a warlike preparation; admitting no expence in his armies, that is not necessary to inspire respect for his person, and to throw a dread upon his enemies.

He abhors the custom of those countries, where the army swells with superfluous equipages, which ruin the officers, consume the necessary forage, multiply useless mouths, and enhance the price of provisions: And he is particularly careful to banish from the camp every thing that carries the appearance of voluptuousness, affectation,



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tation,



A Camp of P.<sup>r</sup> Ysenburg before the Action. B. the position of the Corps between Bushes. a. & the Wood of Ellenbach. b. upon an Eminence whereon lay large Stones. c. d. Hefision Infantry. e. Cannons. f. Dragoons. g. Hefse. & Hanov. Hunters on Horseback with the Hysars. h. & Hunters on foot. C. Approach of the French Army. D. their Infantry through Casel. E. their Cavalry round the City. F. their first forming a line of Battle. G. the second line. i. the Infantry. k. Dragoons. l. rest of the Cavalry. m. Volunteers. n. Grenadiers with Cannons marched round the Wood. o. to dislodge the Hunters out of the Wood. H. Retreat of y<sup>e</sup> Hefision Corps by Landwehrhagen towards Munden.



Such an army requires no new taxes for its support. They follow their prince with cheerfulness, and he leads them on to victory, and to collect whatever is necessary for their subsistence from the enemy's territories; which not only supplies the deficiency of their master's revenue, but is the readiest way to force an ambitious enemy to equitable terms of peace. A policy, which has been always pursued with success; and not peculiar to Frederick the Great, as might be exemplified by the several invasions of France under the auspicious conduct of our own kings. Amongst which I shall only select such expeditions, as may, in some measure, animate our present operations on the French coast.

When Edward the Third, in the year 1346, invaded France, he marched up almost to the walls of Paris, with only 30,000 foot, and 2500 horse; and with a detachment of 9000 foot, his son, the prince of Wales, about sixteen years old, gained a compleat victory over 120,000 French commanded by their king in person.

Edward in his way to Paris, in defiance of one of the greatest armies that ever had been seen in France, revenged the blood of several noblemen, whom the French had put to death, by beheading the chief actors in that bloody scene, and plundering and burning all that stood in his way. And in his return towards the coast, being obliged to ford the Soame, defended by 6000 regulars, he entered the river first, and so animated his men, by crying out, He that loves me, let him follow me, that he forced a passage, and opened a way to the plains of Cressly, where the French king was defeated by the prince of Wales. Which victory was followed by the reduction of Calais.

But this is far inferior to the expedition, which the prince of Wales undertook in 1356, who, with an army of no more than 8000 well disciplined soldiers, penetrated into the very bosom of France, to the gates of Burgesse in Berie; and from thence fetched a circumference thro' Turenne, Poictou, to Bourdeaux in Santein; and being met near the city of Poitiers by a French army of 60,000 men and upwards, commanded by their king in person, he not only routed them entirely, but slew 6000 common men, and took 100 pair of colours, 2000 knights and gentlemen, one archbishop, five earls, many other great lords, the king himself, and his son Philip.

The conquest of France, by Henry the Fifth, was undertaken with an army that consisted only of 6000 spearmen, and

24,000 gunners. He first secured a retreat at Harfleur, which he made a place of arms, and then marched with 2000 horse, and 13,000 foot, to besiege Calais. In this march he passed thro' a country, from whence the enemy had carried off all sorts of provisions, and torn up the roads, secured all the passes, and laid many ambushes in the woods, by which he was continually harrassed, and his soldiers were obliged, for twelve days, to feed upon roots, nuts, and berries, and to drink ditch-water. However, he pursued his rout towards the town of Calais, tho' he was sure of meeting with 150,000 horse, which stopped him in an advantageous post near Agincourt, in the county of St. Paul, under the conduct of the constable of France. Being forced to fight, this British hero, neither daunted by the feebleness of his men, nor by the advantageous situation of the enemy, nor yet by the vast superiority of their numbers, disposed his little army with so much conduct, and so animated them with his presence and behaviour, that they gained a compleat victory, having slain 10,000 common men and 8000 princes, nobles, knights, and gentlemen, with the loss of about 400 men only, and two general officers.

Thus we may observe, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way to power is not to run into immense expences for equipages and useless commodities, when we go out to battle; but to observe such a conduct as to retrench the superfluities and vices of our military equipments; to gain the hearts of the soldiers by good usage; and so to manage the operations, as to draw from the enemy's territories a large share of the charges of the campaign. And from hence we may easily form an idea of the courage and strength of the French, when attacked in their own country, and of the success we have reason to expect from the present measures executed against their coasts. If the success of the Prussian arms is owing to the conduct of their sovereign; and if the victories gained by our kings over the French in their own country were the fruits of their wisdom and courage, let our armies follow those great examples, and we need not doubt of the like success.

To the CITIZEN.

SIR,  
VERY great riches in private men are always dangerous to states, because they create greater dependence than



than can be consistent with the security of any sort of government whatsoever; they place subjects upon too near a level with their sovereigns; make the nobility stand upon too great an inequality in respect of one another; destroy amongst the commons that balance of property and power which is necessary to a democracy, or democratical part of any government, overthrow the poise of it, and indeed alter its nature, tho' not its name: For this reason, states who have not an agrarian law, have used other means of violence or policy to answer the same ends. Princes often, either by extraordinary acts of power, by feigned plots and conspiracies, and sometimes by the help of real ones, have cut off these excrescent members and rivals of their authority, or must have run the hazard of being cut off by them. Aristocracies put them upon expensive embassies, or load them with honorary and chargeable employments at home, to drain and exhaust their superfluous and dangerous wealth; and democracies provide against this evil, by the division of the estates of particulars after their death amongst their children or relations in equal degrees.

We have instances of the first in all arbitrary monarchies, as well as in all the Gothick governments formerly, and in Poland at present, which are constant states of war or conspiracy between their kings and nobles; and which side soever gets the better, the others are for the most part undone. By doing the second, the nobles of Venice keep up their equality; and Holland, Switzerland, and the free states of Germany, make the provisions last named, which, as I have said, answers, in some measure, the purposes of an agrarian law: But by waiting for the division of overgrown substance in private hands, other states have been undone; and particularly Florence was enslaved by the overgrown power of the house of Medicis.

And as great riches in private men is dangerous to all states, so great and sudden poverty produces equal mischiefs in free governments, because it makes those, who by their birth and station must be concerned in the administration, necessitous and desperate; which will leave them the means, and give them the will, to destroy their country: For the political power will remain some time in their hands, after their natural power and riches are gone; and they will ever make use of it to acquire that wealth by violence and fraud, which they have lost by folly and extravagance. And as both of

these extremes are certainly true of particular men, so they are more dangerous in numbers of men joined together in a political union; who, as they have more wealth than any particular men ever had, or can have, so they have the separate interest of every individual to assist them, arising from the dependance of friendship, relation, acquaintance, or creatures, without that emulation and envy which will always be raised by the sudden and exorbitant riches of private men. It is certain, that they both make too violent an alteration in property, and almost always produce violent convulsions in government.

Now companies bring all these mischiefs upon us; they give great and sudden estates to the managers and directors, upon the ruin of trade in general, and for the most part, if not always, bring ruin upon thousands of families, who are embarked in the society itself. Those who are in the direction and the secret of the management, besides all other advantages, draw out and divide all their principal, and what they can borrow upon their credit; persuade innocent and unwary people to believe that they divide only the profits of their trade, and, by a thousand other artifices heightening their advantages, draw them into a share in them; and when they have wound up the cheat to the highest pitch that it can go, then, like rats, leave a falling house, and multitudes of people to be crushed by it. This was the case of the East India and African companies formerly, whose stock sold for 300 per cent. when it was not worth a groat; and how far it is the case of the present East India company, their members are concerned to enquire.

What ruin, devastation, and havock of estates! What publick misery, and destruction of thousands, I may say millions, have we seen by the establishment and wicked intrigues of the South-Sea company, only to make a few unshapely and monstrous members in the body politic! What has that company done for the benefit of trade, which they were established, forsooth, to promote? They have suffered numbers of our manufactures to rot in their ships, hindered private traders from carrying on an advantageous commerce to the lower parts of America and the South-Sea; and, like the dog in the manger, will neither eat themselves, nor let any one else eat.

The benefits arising by these companies, generally, and almost always fall to the share of the stock-jobbers, brokers, and those who cabal with them; or else are the



the rewards of clerks, thimble-men, and men of nothing, who neglect their honest industry to embark in those cheats, and so either undo themselves and families, or acquire sudden and great riches, then turn awkward statesmen, corrupt boroughs, where they have not, nor can have any natural interests; bring themselves into the legislature with their peddling and jobbing talents about them, and so become brokers in politicks as well as stock, wanting every qualification which ought to give them a place there.

Your's, &c. T. A. B

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE famous Puffendorf, in his Introduction to the History of Europe, states this question, Whether the pope, with all his adherents, be strong enough to reduce the protestants under his obedience by force? Upon which he remarks, as follows.

"The protestants in Germany are so considerable, that they may be esteemed equal in strength to a great and flourishing kingdom. But their being divided under several heads, and those of different interests, much abates their strength. The emperors within the space of a hundred years, have twice reduced them to that extremity, that both their religion and liberty (which are so linked together, that one cannot be lost without the other) seemed to be near gone, if France and Sweden had not prevented it. It is true, there has of late years a new maxim been set up, viz. that the protestants of Germany are now in a capacity to maintain themselves without the assistance of the two above mentioned crowns, and that the elector of Brandenburg is the most fitly qualified to be their head, and to have the direction among them: And as it is the interest of the house of Austria to uphold them in this belief, so Brandenburg and Lunenburgh make use of this supposition, to cover their designs of getting into their possession those provinces that were given to Sweden, as a recompence for having been so instrumental in preserving the religion and liberty of the protestants of Germany. But suppose they should compass their design, it is most certain that those two houses, by the addition of those countries, would be much less formidable to the emperor, than they were at that time when they were upheld by Sweden. And it is a great mistake if they persuade themselves that what assistance they may

expect from Denmark and Holland, can countervail what they had from France and Sweden. If the emperor should obtain his ends, and drive those two nations out of Germany, and restore the Spanish interest, and then tire out the circles by

A keeping up great armies, it would be a very difficult question, who would be able to oblige the emperor in such a case to disband his victorious forces? Whether the emperor might not, under some pretence or other, keep his army on foot, and oblige the circles to provide for them in their territories? Whether Brandenburg and Lunenburgh would be able by themselves to oppose the emperor's design? But if the protestant states should find themselves not strong enough to resist his power, it would be a question, whether these crowns would be immediately ready at their demand, or whether the circumstances of their affairs would be such, as to be able to undertake such a task? Or whether at the time of imminent danger such a one as Gustavus Adolphus, would be sent down from heaven, who could act with the same fortune and success? For he that believes, that the reformed religion is sufficiently secured by seals and deeds, or that the emperors have laid aside all thoughts of making themselves sovereigns of Germany, if an occasion should present itself, especially since religion and the recovery of the church possessions furnishes them with so specious a pretence, must needs have lost the memory of all past transactions. But the last peace made at Nimeguen has sufficiently convinced the world, that such designs could not be put in execution: Those protestant states therefore that are independent on other princes, need not fear the power of the Roman catholics. For, as two states that are of the same religion, differ in state interests, and are jealous of one another, which is plainly to be seen betwixt France and Spain, and betwixt England and Holland; so, tho' states are of a different religion, it is not from hence to be concluded, that if a potent prince of the Roman catholic persuasion should attempt to ruin a protestant state, the other Roman catholic states would not prevent it, if it was for their interest to see that protestant state preserved.

H The best way then to preserve the protestant religion is, that each of these states take effectual care how the same may be well preserved in their respective territories. And this may be done without any crafty inventions, such as the Roman catholics are obliged to make use of, and only



only by plain and simple means. One of the main points is, that both the churches and schools may be provided with persons fitly qualified for that purpose; that the clergy, by their wholesome doctrine and a good life, may shew the way to the rest. That the people in general, but more especially such as in all likelihood one time or another may have a great sway in the state, be well instructed in the true and fundamental principles of the protestant religion, that thereby they may be proof against the temptations of the court of Rome, especially when they are to travel in popish countries. That the clergy may be so qualified as to oppose the devices and designs of their enemies, who every day busy themselves in finding out new projects against them."

In the present circumstances of Europe, this remark of Mr. Puffendorff's is worth our notice; and as many of your readers may not be provided with the book, you may, perhaps, think it worth a place in your Magazine. I shall only add, that notwithstanding the many signal victories obtained by the Swedes, in conjunction with the French, during that war, the house of Austria found means to defend itself, and to continue the war, from July, 1630, when Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, until near the end of the year 1648, when the war was ended by the treaty of Munster.

I am, &c.

*An authentick Relation of the Proceedings of the Army under the King of Prussia, continued from p. 414.*

OUR last relation contained a detail of the retreat of the king's army to Konigsgratz. We shall now add the march into Bohemia, and the events that followed.

When lieutenant-general Retzow had beat the corps under general St. Ignon, which attacked them near Holitz, and joined again the king's army near Konigsgratz, his majesty detached lieutenant-general Fouquet with sixteen battalions and fifteen squadrons, to occupy the post of Nachod, and the gorges of the country of Glatz. The king himself marched to Oppotschna, from whence general Laudon was driven, with the loss of a captain and 100 Pandours, whom we made prisoners. The 22d of July marshal Daun formed his camp on the hills of Libischau: A camp equally inaccessible by its front and on its wings. Several reasons, the consequences of which will quickly appear, obliged the king to quit Bohemia, and repair to Silesia. This march was made in the following form: The army

left the camp of Konigsgratz the 25th in the night. The regiment of Pannewitz, which occupied the suburb on the other side of the Elbe, was attacked by a body of Pandours: General Saldern and colonel Blanckenburgh, who were appointed to make the dispositions for the retreat, had the misfortune to be killed at the first discharge; and the other officers, not knowing all the posts, could not withdraw them in due order, and forgot one, in which were two pieces of cannon and 28 men, who fell into the enemy's hands. Excepting this, the retreat was performed without loss. The Austrians detached about 3000 men after our rear-guard, but they were kept in awe, and we even drove them from the rising ground at Lobelitz, where they wanted to form.

The 28th the army passed the Metau; our Hussars made 50 prisoners, and we encamped at Jassena, where nothing remarkable happened. Lieutenant-general Retzow was detached towards the hills of Studnitz, from whence he drove general Jahnus.

The 1st of August the army marched as far as Skalitz. The next day general Laudon, with 8000 men, attacked a hill on our right, which was occupied by Le Noble's independent companies; but the latter being reinforced by a battalion of grenadiers, repulsed the Austrians, and took four officers, with 67 private men, prisoners.

The 6th the army encamped near Wilfoca, the next day at Politz, and the 9th at Landshut, without seeing any of the enemy's troops. The 11th the king set out from Landshut with a detachment, in order to join the army under the command of lieutenant-general Dohna. The 22d his majesty arrived at Franckfort on the Oder.

*The GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of Sept. 8, continues the Account of the glorious Proceedings of his Prussian Majesty to the 27th of August.*

Whitehall, **T**HE day before yesterday Sept. 8. a messenger arrived at the earl of Holdernesse's office, with letters from Mr. Mitchell, his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia, now at the Prussian army on the frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the account of the victory obtained by his Prussian majesty over the Russian army on the 25th past; and with the following general relation of that important event.

"On the 22d, the king arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the way of Ziebigen,



Ziebigen, with the reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last marches his majesty was on the same side of the river as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his march.

On the 21st in the morning, the king went with his Hussars to count Dohna's A camp, and was followed that night by the remainder of his corps, so that the whole army was assembled at Gorgas the 22d, at seven o'clock in the morning; and the junction being made, they marched on at ten o'clock at night.

On the 23d his majesty caused a bridge B to be thrown over the Oder at Gatavise; which was done with so much dispatch, that the whole army passed the river the same day, and his majesty took up his quarters at Golassan.

The 24th, the king let the army, which was very much fatigued with the long and C toilsome march they had made, rest till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which he marched to Dirnitzel, where he encamped, and made his dispositions for attacking the enemy the next day.

The 25th, the army marched in four columns, three of infantry and one of D cavalry, lieutenant-general Manteuffel, at the head of ten battalions, forming the vanguard; and though they were obliged to cross the little river Mitzel, over one single bridge, the whole arrived, in presence of the enemy, at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle. E

The action began at nine o'clock, near the village of Zorndorff, and lasted till seven o'clock at night. The fire of the artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the end. The Russian infantry made a great resistance, so far, as to render the action, for some time, doubtful on our left; where their right wing, endeavouring to improve its advantage, lieutenant-general Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the head of his own regiment of the gardes du corps, and the gendarmes; and, after having routed the Russian cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the infantry, broke them, and recovered the affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the field of battle, formed themselves into a square, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage, and passed the night in that position. The king also remained that night, upon the field of battle, with his whole army, and took the necessary measures to improve his advantage.

The 26th, his majesty advanced again towards the enemy, and the cannonading

was renewed; but it did not last long, for the enemy were forced to continue their retreat, abandoning their artillery, and a great number of colours, standards, &c. The king did not give them time to recover, but caused them to be harassed on all sides during the whole day; and the slaughter was very great. For however desirous his majesty was to prevent the effusion of so much blood, the cruelties of all sorts committed by the enemy, and the sight of all the villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the soldiers to such a degree, that it was almost impossible to put a stop to their fury. However, a number of prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several general officers, namely, generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tieremhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in command, having refused quarter, was killed by the Prussian dragoons; and the fate of his highness prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the enemy's own confession, several others of their generals are killed.

The king, being unwilling to require more from his infantry without giving them some rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the evening, and ordered his cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harass the enemy; and, on the 27th, his majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

General Fermor is in the most critical situation, being in want of provisions and ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious army, the vanguard whereof, commanded by prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no manner of rest; so that it is impossible to say, how he F will accomplish his retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and, if they had not sullied their bravery by horrid excesses, we should, with the greater pleasure, have done them the justice, which is due to the firmness and courage of their infantry.

G We have already taken their military chest, containing about nine hundred thousand rubles (112,500l. sterling) seventy-three pieces of cannon; and a great number of standards and colours.

We compute our loss at about six hundred killed, and not eleven hundred H wounded; among the first, are two of his Prussian majesty's aids de camp. And we return thanks to God, who has so visibly protected us on this important occasion, in preserving his majesty's precious life, for which the whole army have so often trembled.

The



The further detail of this great event will be given as soon as possible, our time being too much taken up, at this juncture, to enter into more particulars."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IT was believed in former ages, that nations, as well as individuals, had their tutelar spirits or guardian angels, who struggled for their welfare, and contended for their prosperity and happiness; and from such persuasion, the present saints of each particular kingdom in Europe, as St. George for England, St. Denis for France, &c. had, I suppose, their origin: How, or from whence, the belief, that each nation had its particular guardian angel, arose, except from the sacred writings, we cannot conjecture; but in them, it must be acknowledged, there are several passages that seem to countenance such an opinion; and particularly in Daniel, chap. x. where the angel speaking to Daniel, says, ver. 13, 20, 21. "But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me one and twenty days: But lo! Michael, one of the chief princes, came to help me, and I remained there with the king of Persia. Then said he, knowest thou wherefore I come unto thee? And now I will return to fight with the prince of Persia; and when I am gone forth, lo! the prince of Grecia shall come. But I will shew thee, that which is noted in the scripture of truth; and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince."

To believe there are angels of different degrees, and powers continually exercised in doing the will, and fulfilling the decrees of the Almighty, is certainly consonant to the holy Scriptures; but how far they preside over the affairs of nations, and influence the fate of kingdoms, we cannot pretend to say: But, should we be inclined to believe, that each kingdom hath its particular guardian angel, we should undoubtedly think, that of Prussia was a most powerful one. Indeed, if we consider the confederacy of so many mighty powers to overwhelm one prince of such small territories, as his Prussian majesty, and the resistance he hath hitherto made against them, and the many victories he hath obtained over them, we cannot but confess, that he hath done more than could be expected, or well imagined from a mere mortal being; and that he seems to be, in a particular manner, guarded and assisted by the Divine Power.

The Austrians, French, Imperialists,

Saxons, and Swedes, were all before beat by this illustrious monarch; and now the Russians have felt the force of his invincible valour: The total defeat of the huge Russian army, with so little loss to his Prussian majesty, seems to me to amount almost to a miracle; for, when was there so great and compleat a victory gained over such a numerous host before, and such a multitude slain, except where the hand of the Almighty was, in a particular manner, assisting? The putting such barbarians to the sword, can by no means be construed cruelty; no, it was but fulfilling the Divine Law, and executing justice upon murderers: And the great slaughter made at this battle will, it is to be hoped, be a warning to all present and future armies to behave with humanity.

Soldiers should always remember their duty as soldiers, but never forget they are men; they cannot fight too fiercely against the enemies of their king and country, who resist them; nor be too humane to the unresisting: Let armies fight as soldiers, but as men be merciful; they cannot be too brave in battle, nor too humane before and after it.

Humanity is ever conjunct with true courage, as cruelty is with cowardice; and surely no soldiers could ever have behaved with such cruelty, as the French did in Hanover, and the Russians in Pomerania, but the most cowardly savages. War, carried on in the most humane manner, ever falls heavy enough upon the unhappy subjects; they are always sure of feeling the weight of it sufficiently, without being treated with such excessive barbarities: Whatever country is invaded, the innocent subjects of it are almost sure, let the enemy be ever so generous, of having their estates ruined, and fortunes exhausted; and therefore none but barbarians would augment their miseries by such inhuman massacres.

It is very apparent, that Divine vengeance doth, generally speaking, in a remarkable manner, pursue and overtake such blood-thirsty miscreants. Did not the French army, who ravaged, without any colour of reason, his majesty's electorate, and without mercy burnt the little innocents in the hospitals there, leave the greatest part of their bodies to dung the ground of that country they had so inhumanly abused? And of the prodigious Russian army that entered Germany with fire and sword, and all the horrible excesses of war, how few, how very few, will ever see again their native country?

May



May the same fate always attend the same barbarities!

The sin and folly are ever united, yet the foolishness of sin doth not always appear so plain as in the inhuman conduct of an invading army; for the army that ravages, burns, and lays waste the country it invades, doth certainly cut off its own subsistence, and, in effect, distress, if not destroy itself.

The way for an army never to want subsistence in an enemy's country, is to behave as our forces did on the coasts of France; where, far from injuring the lives and properties of the people, they not only paid for every thing they had of them, but, to the immortal honour of this nation, his majesty's grandson, and commanders, gave liberally to the poor of the place: By such generous behaviour they were doubly victors; they conquered the enemy's forts by their valour, and their hearts by their humanity: And we cannot doubt, if we have a right sense of an over-ruling Power, but such conduct will call down a blessing on our arms, and procure the protection of Divine Providence. I am,

SIR,

Your humble servant,

BRITANNICUS.

*A new QUESTION, proposed by THOMAS CRABTREE, of Colston-Balsfet, in Nottinghamshire.*

**S**UPPOSE the equatorial diameter of the earth 7974, and the polar axis 7940 miles; it is required to find the latitude of that particular place, where a heavy body, descending by the force of gravity from the surface, shall arrive at the center thereof  $1^{\text{h}} 5$  sooner than another, at the same time, from the equator?

*A new QUESTION. By HENRY GREEN, of Nottingham.*

**R**EQUIRED, a general method for finding the point (in a triangular room, whose sides are 15, 21, and 24 feet respectively) where a candle may be placed, so that the light cast from thence, into all the three corners, may be the greatest possible?

*A new QUESTION. By Mr. MARMADUKE NELSON, of Burton upon Humber, in Lincolnshire.*

**G**IVEN, the perimeter of a right angled triangle = 120, and the three perpendiculars falling from a point within the triangle upon the three sides thereof, equal to 8, 10, and  $13\frac{1}{3}$ , to determine the sides?

*Two new MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS. By Mr. P. ANTROBUS, Schoolmaster, at Great Budworth, in Cheshire.*

#### QUESTION I.

**A** THERE is a triangular field, the sum of the three sides of which are 250 poles, and the product 549486 poles: Query each side separately, and the area in acres?

#### QUESTION II.

**B** WHAT time in the forenoon, on the 20th of June, 1758, was the Sun's altitude exactly alike, in the latitudes of Edinburgh and London?

[The rest of the pieces, received from our Mathematical Correspondents, will be inserted in due time.]

**C** We have obliged our Readers with the following beautiful PLAN of the Battle between the Prussians and the Russians, of which they have the foregoing Account, at p. 46.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 251.

**D** CIGALE privateer, from Brest, of 16 guns and 50 men.

Penelope, from Rochelle, for Canada.

Merlin sloop retaken.

A Danish ship; lading wine and brandy.

M. Pompadour, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.

**E** Petit Richarde, from ditto, for ditto.

M. de Conflans, from St. Domingo, to Rochelle.

Salvadore, } From Bilbao, for Port l'Orient,  
St. Reine, } with East-India goods.  
St. Elmo, }

A privateer of eight guns and 38 men.

Ditto of 10 guns and 88 men.

**F** A brig from St. Domingo, for Brest.

Invincible privateer, of 16 guns and 100 men.

A privateer of 24 guns and 240 men.

A snow from Martinico.

L'Heureuse, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Victoire, from Port Louis, for ditto.

**G** A privateer of 24 guns and 300 men.

M. Martyres, for Havre.

A privateer of 16 guns.

Providence, } With stores for Quebec.  
Nov. Constant, }

Three large ships for St. Domingo.

Hermione, from Dieppe, for Dunkirk.

**H** L'Hiver, a privateer of six guns.

A large ship from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

A privateer of 18 guns and 200 men.

Bon Rencontre, } From St. Domingo, for  
Amiable Jean, } Bourdeaux.  
St. Reine, }

A brig from ditto, for ditto.

A frigate



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QUESTIONS—SHIPS taken from the FRENCH

Two new MATHEMATICAL QUES-  
TIONS. By M. P. ANTOINE,  
Schoolmaster at Great Brunswick,  
Chelmsford.

QUESTION I

THE FRENCH, a singular people, the  
of the three ages of which it is  
polished and the product of  
each and separate, and the  
of the

QUESTION II

WHAT is the difference between the  
of the three ages of which it is  
polished and the product of  
each and separate, and the  
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THE FRENCH, a singular people, the  
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May the same be always attended the same  
The, an and folly are ever united, yet  
the sentiments of an both not always ap-  
pear to stand in the human conduct  
of the reasoning army, for the army that  
tastes, burns, and lays waste the coun-  
try it invades, doth certainly do off its  
own substance, and in effect, diminish  
it not only itself.

The way for an army, never to waste  
substance in an enemy's country, as to  
believe as our forefathers did, on the coast of  
France, where, for many years, they  
lived and stopped of the people, they  
not only could not but they had not  
them, but to the number of London of  
this nation, his Majesty, William, and  
considered, gave him the poor  
of the place. By such generous behaviour  
they were doubly victors; they conquered  
their enemies, and by their valour, and  
their hearts by their humanity. And we  
cannot but think, if we have a right sense of  
an overruling Power, but such conduct  
will call down a blessing on our arms,  
and procure the protection of Divine Pro-

vidences. I am,  
Your humble servant,  
BRITANNICUS.

A NEW QUESTION, proposed by  
THOMAS CRABTREE, of Colchester,  
Essex, in Nottinghamshire.

SUPPOSE the equatorial diameter of  
the earth 7924, and the polar axis  
2560 miles: it is required to find the dis-  
tance of that particular place, where a  
heavy body, descending by the force of  
gravity from the surface, shall arrive at  
the centre thereof in 1/2 second than another  
then, at the same time, from the equator.

A NEW QUESTION. By HENRY  
CRABTREE, of Nottingham.

REQUIRED, a general method for  
finding the point (in a triangular  
room, whose sides are 12, 21, and 24 feet  
respectively) where a candle may be placed,  
so that the light cast from thence, into all  
the three corners, may be the greatest  
possible.

A NEW QUESTION. By Mr. MAR-  
SHALL, of Burton upon Trent, in  
Nottinghamshire.

GIVEN, the perimeter of a right  
angled triangle = 120, and the three  
perpendiculars falling from a point within  
the triangle upon the three sides thereof,  
equal to 31, 19, and 11, to determine  
the sides







A frigate sunk in the Mediterranean.  
L'Avanturier, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Five transports, with 1000 soldiers, near Cape-Breton.

Reine d'Longrie, from Marseilles, for Leghorn.

Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, for Louisbourg.

A Swedish ship, with deals and steel.

A Humburgher, } From Stockholm, with  
L'Egerton, } deals.

Escohoucle, of 16 guns and 110 men.

Parole Packet, from Louisbourg.

A frigate of 36 guns.

Surprise, from Rochelle, for Louisbourg.

Quatre Ames, from Cape François, for Bourdeaux

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 251.

Mermaid, Pitts, from Gallipoly, for London.

Diana, Smith, from ditto, for Bristol.

Osgood, Ederston, from Jamaica, for London.

Ludwith, Peddle, from North-Carolina, for Plymouth.

Happy Return, Stewart, from Philadelphia, for London.

Hanover packet-boat, from Dover, for Ostend.

Rainbow from London, for Africa.

Phoenix, Gill,

James and Anne, Thompson,

Charles and Peggy, Meason,

Gotha, Peise,

Providence and Sarah, Symonds,

Recovery, Davison,

A Dutch ship, with bale goods.

A Florentine, from Leghorn, for Dublin.

Revenge privateer, Smith.

Majesty, Casenan, from Jamaica, for London.

Fair Trader, Mayne, from Riga, for Leith.

Concord, Thompson, from ditto, for ditto.

Peggy, Henry,

Happy Jenner, Lindsay, } Scotch ships.

Mercury, Little,

Mary, Andrews, from Waterford, for Newfoundland.

A brig from Newfoundland, for Lisbon.

Dalrymple, from South-Carolina, for St. Kitt's.

Nancy, Thresher, from Pool, for St. Kitt's.

Prince George, M'Clelland, from Belfast, for Barbadoes

Good Hope, Bray, from Gambia, for Antigua.

Merry Katherine, from New-York, for Amsterdam.

Colbert, Forrester, from Gottenburgh, for Holy-Island.

An Irish snow, with 700 barrels of beef.

A ship with whale oil.

A sloop, with ditto.

Fanny, for South-Carolina.

Two sloops from the Leeward Islands.

Prince of Orange, Jackson, from Rhode-Island, for London.

Jacobson, Everson, from New-York, for London.

September, 1758.

\* In binding the volume, it may be placed as directed, to front the foregoing page.

Prince George, Wallis, from Virginia, for Bristol.

Anna Maria, Hampton, from London, for Certe.

Fanny, Gardiner, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.

[To be continued.]

REFERENCES to the PLATE of the Battle of Zorndorff, which fronts the Title \*.

A March of the Prussian army to Gustebisel.— B Bridge over the Oder.— C First night's encampment.— D Second night's encampment.— E Bridge over the Mitzel.—

F F Prussian army drawn up in battle array.

— a Russian army besieging Custrin.—

b b b b March of the Russian army to the field of battle.— c c The Russian army in battle array.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, dated Aug. 26.

C " I WOULD not defer for a moment giving

you notice of the compleat victory

which heaven has just granted to my arms

over the grand Russian army commanded by

general Fermer (see p. 469.) The battle

was fought yesterday, the 25th, between

Custrin and Tumbfel. As I had to do with

an army greatly superior, and provided with

a very numerous artillery, the engagement

was long and obstinate, and lasted till the

close of night; but the defeat of the enemy

hath been the greater and more decisive.

Time will not permit me to enter into a detail

of the circumstances of this action: I

shall reserve a more ample account of it till

next post. All I can tell you now is, that

the loss of the Russian army is very great.

I have taken three of their lieutenant-generals,

many cannon, and their military chest.

My troops fought with uncommon bravery,

and like men who defended their country.

These are the first circumstances I can give

you of this great event, which will give a

new face to affairs; and in which heaven

seems to have interposed so remarkably, in

order to enable me to disappoint the destructive

projects which my enemies had formed

for the devastation and ruin of my dominions."

Translation of another Letter from the King of

Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts,

dated at Luben, Sept. 3.

G " I HAVE at length reaped the fruits of

my last victory over the Russians. Superior

as they were in number, even after

their defeat, they took an advantageous

camp three leagues from the field of battle,

where they halted till the 31st of August,

to collect the runaways, and secure their

retreat. On that day they at last took a resolution

to retreat towards Poland by Landsberg,

after setting fire to the greatest part of

their baggage. I have sent gen. Manteuffel

in pursuit of them; and gen. Malchowsky

hath already had an opportunity to fall upon

their rear, and hath taken three pieces of

3 P

cannon.



cannon. You will see the particulars, together with a list of the Russian generals and officers, who were made prisoners in the battle of the 25th, in the enclosed paper.

Whilst I was employed against the Russians, marshal Daun, as well as the prince of Deux-Ponts, advanced with all their forces to the Elbe, to surround my brother Henry; which hath determined me to commit the further operations against the Russians to count Dohna, and again to turn myself against the Austrians. I left the camp at Custrin on the second instant, and am marching to Lusatia, bringing with me a good body of forces. I have reached Luben this day, the 5th; and I expect to arrive soon enough to disengage my brother Henry, and disconcert the vast projects of the Austrians."

*Another Answer to the Law Question, p. 305. By Mr. J. Hooley, of Tollerton, near Nottingham.*

**I**T must be obvious to your readers, that the mother has a right to take up 2, as often as the son takes 3; the daughter 2, as often as the mother 3; and, as the nephew was to have  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole bequest, he must needs be intitled to  $\frac{1}{3}$  as much as the son.

Now, as there happened to be an unthought-of fourth person, that had an indisputable claim to part of the legacies, I take the liberty to make use of such a number for my divisor, that every party concerned may have a just proportion therein.

As, suppose the son's 18, the mother's 12, the daughter's 8, the nephew's six, being  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the son's: These numbers, added together, make 44 for a divisor.

Then say, as 44 : 2000l. :: 18 : 818l. 3s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  the son's part.

Then  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The mother must} \\ \text{have} \quad \quad \quad 545\text{l. } 9\text{s. } 1\text{d. } \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{The daughter} \quad 363\text{l. } 12\text{s. } 8\text{d. } \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{The nephew} \quad 272\text{l. } 14\text{s. } 6\text{d. } \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$  **F**

And thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the son's, the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, and the nephew's one-third of the son's, according to the will of the testator.

*The following little Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lake George, July 11, 1758, will well display the dreadful Carnage at Ticonderoga. (See p. 426.)*

**T**HE enemy, who were entirely under cover of a breast-work six feet thick, kept an incessant and heavy fire upon us from their swivels and small arms, mowing down our brave officers and men by hundreds. Major Proby was killed on the top of the trench, as were several other officers. About three o'clock, just as the regulars were retreating, our regiment, and those on the left, threw in a very heavy fire, intending to retire likewise very soon, and

indeed some had already begun to retreat, which it is supposed the enemy observed; they then hoisted English colours, and clubbed their arms, shewed themselves on their breast-work, and beckoned to us; on which the whole advanced briskly; but coming within fifteen or twenty yards of the enemy, they struck their colours, and threw in upon us a most terrible and heavy fire, such as we had not yet experienced, which killed multitudes, and obliged us to retire, to recover ourselves from the disorder we were thrown in. Finding it impracticable to force the trenches, the whole were ordered to retreat; about five o'clock we retired to the strong grounds about the mills. We were then ordered to the advanced post where our battoes lay; and, on the 9th, at break of day, the whole army was ordered to re-embark, and return to their encampment on this side the Lake."

**C** Mr. Campbell, of Hereford, in answer to Amicus (see p. 420.) says, that, in general, a light nutritious diet, with ass's milk, and daily exercise on horseback, is very proper for his friend (see p. 457.). He thinks the case is not described with accuracy enough.

#### BILLS of Mortality from July 25. to Aug. 22.

Christ.	{ Males 537 } 1015
	{ Femal. 478 }
Buried	{ Males 600 } 1171
	{ Femal. 571 }
Died under 2 Years old	426
Between 2 and 5	143
5 and 10	65
10 and 20	45
20 and 30	79
30 and 40	101
40 and 50	89
50 and 60	73
60 and 70	69
70 and 80	64
80 and 90	14
90 and 100	2
100 and upwards	1

Buried	{ Within the Walls 90
	{ Without the Walls 265
	{ In Mid. and Surry 536
	{ City & Sub. West. 280

Weekly, Aug.	1	301
	8	298
	15	290
	22	282

Increased in the Burials this Month, 5.  
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.  
1 Dr. 18. 10d.

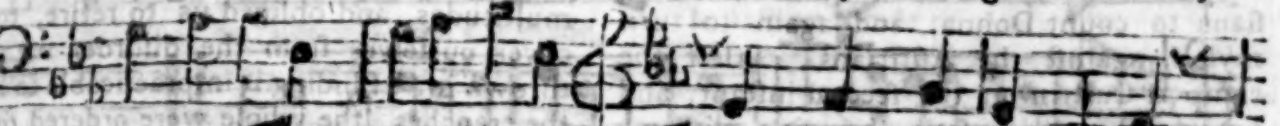




Where's my swain so blythe and clever? Why d'ye leave me



all in sorrow? Three whole days are gone for ever,



Since you said you'd come to morrow: If you



lov'd but half as I do, You'd been here with looks so bonny;



Love has fly—ing wings I well know, Not for ling'ring



la—zy Johnny: Love has flying Wings I well know



not for ling'ring la—zy Johnny.



3.

What can he be now a doing?  
Is he with the lasses maying?  
He had better here be wooing,  
Than with others fondly playing.

4.

Tell me truly where he's roving,  
That I may no longer sorrow?  
If he's weary grown of loving,  
Let him tell me so to-morrow.

5.

Does some fav'rite rival hide thee?  
Let her be the happy creature:  
I'll not plague myself to chide thee,  
Nor dispute with her a feature.

6.

But I can't and will not tarry,  
Nor will kill myself with sorrow;  
I may lose the time to marry,  
If I wait beyond to-morrow.

7.

Think not shepherd thus t' upbraid me,  
If I'm yours, away no longer;  
If you wot another'll have me,  
I may cool, but not grow fonder.

8.

If your lovers, girls, forsake ye,  
Whine not in despair and sorrow;  
Blest another lad may make ye,  
Stay for none beyond to-morrow!



## A COUNTRY DANCE.

## LUDLOW RACES.



First couple cast off two couple, lead to the top, and cast off, right hands across at bottom, and left hands across at top, whole figure top and bottom, right and left at top. Each strain twice.

## Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1758.

## CORYDON and LESBIA.

*Materna agnoscit oves. letusque precatur:  
Esse duces, O, si qua via est cursumque per auras  
Dirigite!*

VIRGIL.

**W**HEN in the zenith glow'd the radiant sun,

Sick of her needle, Lesbia sought the grove;  
And thus her Corydon the maid begun,  
To tax with tickle, or mysterious love:

"O, say ye powers, for what unconscious cause,

You doom a virgin a distracting flame?  
Say, have my actions e'er infring'd your laws,  
Or know I any wish I blush to name?

If so, unpity'd may my bosom pant,  
Blast ev'ry grate, if aught this form can boast!

Let all my homely comeliness grow faint,  
And what I fear—e'en Corydon be lost!

If virtue please, and only vice offend;  
Why must the fickle one still tease my eyes?  
Why at the eve to me that passion tend,  
Which to my rivals in the morn he sighs?

Tho' morn and eve to me he's often kind,  
As summer eve serene, as morning gay;  
Again a sudden change as oft I find,  
And the youth's gloominess o'ercasts the day.  
One while he swears he loves, and—would  
'twere true!

Anon he'll frown, or laugh at love and me;  
Place heav'n, this Proteus in his real hue,  
And say, if Corydon my own shall be?

If Fate's arcana you refuse to impart,  
If haply he but feign'd the flame he swore:  
Then with just scorn and firmness steel my heart,

To think of love and Corydon no more!"  
Scarcely had her grief express'd the anxious maid,

When, lo! a swain she heard in muttering  
Who stretch'd beneath a philosophick shade,  
Look'd like the musing Druid of the wood,

That swain was Corydon, the damsel's theme,  
Who (with like doubts possess'd, frequent-  
ing here,

To tell the trees, and carve thereon her name)  
O'erheard her sigh her sadly-pleasing care.

Not with more rapture from her leafy bed,  
Did Procris seek her injur'd shepherd's breast;

Than Corydon to fainting Lesbia fled,  
To shew himself, and make the maid as blest.

O thou, my only love (begun the youth)  
Thou dear companion of my constant soul!  
Cease, Lesbia, to upbraid, nor doubt that truth,

Which all thy coldness never could condemn.  
That coldness blame, if e'er you found the fire,

With fairer light within my bosom glow;  
E'en Phœbus' beams but languidly transpire,  
When Boreas checks them with his winter snow.

The dial, I, hid from my Phœbus, you,  
Might haply feign your shade when Delia shone;

But still, when Lesbia smil'd, to Lesbia true,  
The horizontal line was her's alone.

What wonder, if by turns now joy and cares,  
Start o'er my ruffled visage, once serene,  
That Corydon the face of Proteus wears  
And the true lover is so seldom seen?

To this, his inconsistent acts impute,  
His frolick will, and wayward listlessness,  
The cold observance of a parent mute,  
The jealous leer, the sceptical address:

To interruptions of that moment's bliss,  
With you alone, which still my passion cross'd:

You, who scarce deign'd the nectar of a  
Or if you did—what struggles has it cost!

To this impute his observations stale:  
(To sweeter converse since so great the bar)

To this the musty antiquary's tale:  
And the dull cant of weather and of war.  
Now,



Now, Venus, say! say all ye pow'rs above!  
Say Lesbia! whose the greatest cause of  
blame?

To tax with *fickle*, or *mysterious* love?  
To doubt the fervour of a mutual flame?

If Corydon was pleasing to your sight,  
Why was that cold neglect so often shewn?  
If e'er the shepherd's accents gave delight,  
Why ne'er with Corydon—with him alone?

Never with him (bear witness ev'ry glade,  
Thro' which in silent sadness he has stole!)  
Was Lesbia seen, no, never skreen'd a shade,  
With him 'till now, the object of his soul.

Say, did'st thou fear he'd drag thee to the cave,  
Where Dido's chastity receiv'd a shock?  
What, lost to honour would the brutal slave,  
Thy spotless innocence and virtue mock?

Must lovers ne'er with soft endearments meet,  
Without to pall their joys some envious ear?  
Ne'er seek apart the lawn or cool retreat,  
Nor breathe a wish but what the world  
must hear?

While Lesbia must be storm'd in Danae's  
tow'r,

While dragons her Hesperian orchard rove;  
Untouch'd must lie the dear forbidden store,  
For Corydon's, nor Hercules, nor Jove.

No longer then with prudish tyranny,  
Insult the honour of my gen'rous mind:  
See, yon two doves! with some remorse,  
yes see!

How undissembling each, and each how  
kind!

With these soft emblems you, fair goddess!  
charm [chair,

The truest hearts, and yoke them to your  
Then let these emblems, Lesbia's bosom warm!  
And join with them another happy pair!

She blush'd assent, well pleas'd Idalia heard:  
The harness'd Doves obey her high com-  
mands: [steer'd,  
And quick to church the airy carriage  
Where Venus gave, and Hymen join'd,  
their hands.

Sept. 1758.

S. OCTHAU.

An EPI TAPH.—Intended for Mr. JABEZ  
CRUTTENDEN, late of Rothers-bridge,  
in Suffex.

THE youth within this dust enclos'd,  
No more to life's rough storms expos'd,  
Has well escap'd all latent ills;  
Yet when our busy mem'ries trace,  
His social worth, and modest grace,  
Our vital stream cold sorrow chills.

A father's moans attend his hearse,  
A friend's laments in runic verse,  
A master's silent bosom heaves;  
But if his actions we review,  
And search his many virtues through,  
No room for grief reflection leaves.

T.B.B.

To Mr. A—N, of L—r, on his  
MARRIAGE.

THE wife and just have still confess'd,  
A wife, if good, to be the best  
Of sublunary things:

And Horace, tho' himself a rake,  
Extols the matrimonial state,  
Where, in his ode, he sings;

"Thrice happy those and more, we find,  
Whom mutual fond engagements bind  
In lasting bonds of peace;  
Whose constant harmony and joy,  
No strife, or discontent annoy,  
Nor, until death, will cease."

May you, dear Sir, this blessing know,  
May long experience clearly shew,

The justness of this thought:  
May such as shall attempt to prove  
The folly of connubial love,  
By you be set at nought.

When Sol each annual course has run,  
May all your friends together come,  
To celebrate the day;

The sparkling glass pass gaily round,  
Brisk mirth and jollity abound,  
And musick sweetly play.

Your lovely wife, still charm'd to please,  
Delighted, you consult her ease;

May we in you revere,  
A happy pair, compleatly blest,  
Of fortune's choicest gifts possess,  
Ungall'd by pain or care.

When time, that foe of human race,  
Has mark'd his furrows on your face;

To glad the closing scene,  
May you behold a beauteous line,  
In whom their parents virtues shine—

Such is the wish of  
August, 1758.

G.....

# EPIGRAMS.

Upon a malicious and illiterate PLAGIARY.

POOR Scorpio might pass for wife and a  
wit,

And a nonsuch in rhyme and in prose,  
If he really had wrote, what he boasts to  
have writ,

And did not say and do what he does.

II.

Upon the SAME.

BY the temper of Probue, poor Scorpio is  
fretted

And he hates it, as stubborn and vile,  
For just the same cause that the viper so hated.  
The temper and cast of the file.

III.

Upon a beautiful COQUETTE.

Mariana's sovereignty in feature,  
Doubtless many slaves confess;

But, her empire would be greater,  
If the bright nymph thought it less.

A. B.

ANACREON,



ANACREON, ODE LIV. *imitated.*

*"Οτ' ἔγὼ νῆον ἔμικλον, &c.*

WHEN I the lads and lasses see,  
With tuneful pipe and merry glee,  
All hand in hand, dance o'er the plain,  
Methinks I'm growing young again!  
So brisk I am, I scarce know where  
It is I tread, on earth or air.  
I'm old, indeed, but blithe and gay,  
As fealty foot it too as they.  
Prepare, Cubeba; roses get;  
For I must wear a coronet.  
Hence, hoary creeping age, be gone,  
With youths, I'll youthful airs put on;  
With sprightly wine I'll cheer my soul,  
The jolly god shall fill the bowl.  
Come on, brave hearts, you'll quickly see,  
How jovial the old blade can be.  
Who well knows how to tope and sing,  
And be as great as any king;  
Can rant and revel all the day,  
And with a grace the mad-man play.

G. S.

MARTIAL, Book I. Epigr. xiv.

*Casti suo Gladium, &c.*

WHEN Arria to her Poetus gave the  
dart, [heart;  
Which she had drawn just wreaking from her  
Believe me, she said, from this no pain I feel;  
That wound kills me, that does my Poetus kill.  
August 26, 1758. G. S.

To a CLUB, at a Loss to make their Number  
Apostolical.

THO' Sodom so sinful was, good had so  
few in, [ruin;  
That ten were not found to preserve it from  
Yet who cou'd have thought that the genius  
of W—r, [muster:  
Cou'dn't twelve, that were fit for society,  
Her sons may be poor; and, with her, 'tis a  
rule,  
That ev'ry man, poverty-struck, is a fool;  
Yet, one more may be found, who would suit  
you full well; [BELL.  
Ev'n Wisdom herself, wou'd approve of a  
WORCESTER.

The LONG VACATION.

By JEMMY COPYWELL, of Lincoln's-Inn.

*Hei mihi! —*

MY lord now quits his venerable seat,  
The fix clerk on his padlock turns  
the key;

From bus'ness hurries to his snug retreat,  
And leaves vacation, and the town to me.

Now all is hush'd, asleep the eye of care,  
And Lincoln's-inn a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the porter whistles o'er the square,  
Or Pompey barks, or basket-woman scolds.

Save that, from yonder pump, and dusty stair,  
The mopeing shoe-black, and the laundry-  
maid,

Complain of such, as from the town repair,  
And leave their little quarterage unpaid.

It was not practicable to oblige many of our correspondents this month: A number of curious and ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, are therefore deferred, which shall, however, be duly and gratefully inserted, taking them in the order of their dates, or coming to our hands. The second part to the same tune, in our next,

In those dull chambers, where old parchments  
lie, [heap,  
And useless draughts, in many a mould'ring  
Each for parade to catch the client's eye,  
Salkeld and Ventrils in oblivion sleep.

In these dead hours what now remains for me,  
Still to the stool, and to the desk confin'd,  
Debar'd from autumn shades, and liberty,  
Whose lips are soft as my Cleora's kind.

Hail, beauteous nymph! how does thy pre-  
sence gild

The brow of care, and mitigate my pains!  
With thee (such ecstasy thy beauties yield)  
Bondage is free, and hugs thy pleasing  
chains.

Blest in thy love, sincerely I despise  
The quibble, warmly urg'd with many a  
frown,  
Hear each opinion of the learn'd and wise,  
Nor envy Cato's wig, or Tully's gown.

The PLAN. A S O N G.

NO lads on sam'd Hibernia's plains,  
Where beauty all triumphant reigns,  
Dear Jenny can outvie:  
Her artless charms, no Muse can tell,  
Nor can the rising sun excel,  
The radiance of her eye.

Unnumber'd graces round her move,  
At once inspiring awe and love,

How heav'nly is her smile:  
With what a sweet bewitching mien,  
"Not to be told or safely seen,"  
She can the hours beguile.

Good nature, cheerfulness, and ease,  
Improve the fair one's pow'r to please,

Which no vain pride destroys:  
While meaner beauties, gain by arts,  
Of vulgar growth, the coxcombs hearts,  
She scorns the worthless toys.

Be bold, my Muse, and tell the fair,  
No tinsel charms can e'er ensnare,

A heart that's worth the pains:  
A short-liv'd flame, indeed, may raise,  
Which rapid as it grows decays,

And scarce a day remains,  
But wou'd you fix the real love,  
Of swains of worth and sense approve,

Pursue my Jenny's plan:  
No other way you can succeed,  
For tho' you may the monkey lead,

You'll ne'er secure the man.

Wrote on the Orford's Quarter-deck. May 15,

on a near Survey of the French Men of War  
and Fortifications at LOUISBOURG.

SEE! Louisbourg with martial charms,  
To greet you warmly, ope's her arms.

Let such a sight your breast inspire  
To woo the town in smoke and fire:

And come all thund'ring to the place,  
Like Jove to Semele's embrace.

VAL. NEVILL.



## To the RUSSIANS.

On their DEFEAT by his Prussian Majesty.

Y<sup>E</sup> Russians say, what inauspicious star  
Could bid ye march, to certain death,  
so far?  
'Twas rash, not first to weigh the mighty odds:  
What chance have bears, when combating  
with Gods?

ISLINGTON.

## R E B U S.

T<sup>A</sup>KE one fourth of good liquor, three  
fourths of a yard,  
It will give you the name of a maid I regard.  
Preston, July 24, 1758. JUVENIS.

## The TURTLES A FABLE.

S<sup>A</sup>Y, why, companion, thus confin'd,  
And to your fortune so resign'd?  
Venus, to whom I did belong,  
Gave me to Damon for a song,  
Where, artless, in his humble lays  
Adonis he attempts to praise.

In sport by Chloe, t'other day,  
From Damon I was stole away:

The shepherd begs, and prays, and fain  
Wou'd have her give me back again;  
But Chloe I to him prefer,  
And wish, to lead my life with her;  
For here I sport, and feed at will,  
And think, I dwell with Venus still.

On her fair hand I sit, and eat;  
'Tis she herself prepares my meat;  
When I wou'd drink I mount, and sip  
Pure nectar from her fragrant lip;  
Then overjoy'd, I spread my wings,  
Soon as she talks, or plays, and sings,  
But when she sleeps I take my rest  
Upon her warm, and downy breast.

Wou'd you not give, for her care, the  
The savage freedom you possess;  
The musty grains which chance must yield  
On mountain tops, or in the field;  
Amidst alarms of guns and kites,  
Expos'd to cold and stormy nights?

Adieu, companion, I'll away;  
It may not here be safe to stay:  
I own, you are a happy dove,  
While you your gilded cage can love;  
Yet give me still my musty grains  
On barren hills, and fallow plains,  
With danger, cold, and storms of wind;  
But let my flight be unconfin'd.

## On the DEATH of Lord HOWE.

B<sup>R</sup>ITANNIA triumphs; yet her eyes  
O'erflow!  
With tender tears to grace the fall of Howe.  
Could valour, honour, fortitude, repel  
The hand of death, the hero had not fell!  
France still had trembled when he grac'd the  
plain [tain;  
Tho' now she ranks him with the mighty  
While her proud sons in glowing raptures tell  
Their lisping infants where the hero fell:  
Howe is no more! the glad Parisians cry;  
Howe is no more! the Louvre's walls reply.

In dreams I view the hero; I revere;  
Methinks I see him graceful on the bier:  
His mother shews to all her children round,  
The purple stream that issues from his wounds  
'My sons! your brother dy'd in honour's  
cause,  
'Obey'd its dictates, and fulfill'd its laws;  
She sinks! she falls upon the purple floor!  
Grief fills the breasts which courage fill'd  
before; [stead,  
Fast down the warrior's cheeks the tears de-  
They mourn the best of brothers! best of  
friends! [tain's foe,  
Grasp their try'd swords, and threaten Bri-  
View the pale corps, majestick in their woe.  
At the luxurious bier the sisters stand,  
Press his cold lips, and kiss his icy hand.

Yet boast not France of this successful day;  
Brave RICHARD'S acts, his brother's debt  
shall pay;  
The thunderbolt that's kindling in his hand,  
Shall rage with vengeance o'er your guilty  
strand!

Your children's children, shall with horror tell,  
Where Howe his vengeance launch'd! and  
thousands fell!

Birmingham.

HYACINTH.

To Mr. GRENVILLE on his intended Resigna-  
tion. By RICHARD BERRINGER, Esq;

A Wretch tir'd out with Fortune's blows,  
Resolv'd at once to end his woes;  
And like a thoughtless silly elf,  
In the next pond to drown himself:  
'Tis fit, quoth he, my life should end,  
The cruel world is not my friend;  
I have not meat, nor drink, nor cloaths,  
But want each joy that wealth bestows;  
Besides, I hold my life my own,  
And when I please may lay it down;  
A wretched hopeless thing am I,  
Forgetting, as forgot, I'll die!

Not so, said one, who stood behind;  
And heard him thus disclose his mind;  
Consider well pray what you do,  
And think what numbers live in you:  
If you go down, your woes to ease,  
Pray who will keep your lice and fleas?  
On yours alone their lives depend,  
With you they live, with you must end.

On great folks thus the little live,  
And in their sunshine bask and thrive:  
But when those suns no longer shine,  
The hapless insects droop and pine.

Oh Grenville, then, this tale apply,  
Nor drown yourself lest I should die:  
Compassionate your louse's case,  
And keep your own to save his place.

VERSES occasioned by seeing a GROTTO built  
by nine Sisters.

S<sup>O</sup> much this building entertains my sight,  
Nought but the builders can give more  
delight,

In them the master-piece of Nature's shown,  
In this I see Art's master-piece in stone.

O! Nature, Nature, thou hast conquer'd Art;  
She charms the sight alone, but you the heart.

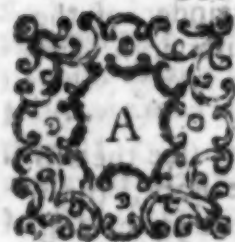
N. H.

T H E



# THE Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, August 27.



Meeting-house, at Brigstock, in Northamptonshire, with an adjacent building, were burnt by lightning: It being in time of divine service, one woman was killed by the flash, and three persons much hurt.

MONDAY, 28.

Lord Howe, with his fleet and transports, returned to Portland Road, being driven back by contrary winds. (See p. 427.)

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A remarkable carriage set out from Aldersgate-street for Birmingham, from which town it arrived the preceding Thursday full of passengers and baggage, without using coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid whatever, to the wheels or axles; its construction being such as to render all helps of that kind useless. The inventor has caused to be engraven on the boxes of the wheels these words, *Friction annihilated*, and is very positive that the carriage will continue to go as long and as easy, if not longer and easier, without greasing, than any of the stage carriages will do with it. This invention, if really answerable in practice, is perhaps the most useful improvement in mechanicks that this century has produced.

The brass cannon, &c. taken at Cherbourg, arrived at the Tower, in waggons, from Portsmouth. (See p. 125.)

THURSDAY, 31.

Lord Howe, with the fleet and land forces, sailed from Portland Road, to the westward.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Whitehall. This morning a messenger arrived at the earl of Holderness's office, with letters from his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague, dated last Thursday morning, giving an account, that the same morning early an express was arrived there from the king of Prussia's army on the frontiers of Poland, with authentick advice, dated from the field of battle, that on the 25th past, at nine o'clock in the morning, his Prussian majesty had attacked the Russian army, and, after an engagement, which lasted till the evening, had entirely defeated them; that 15,000 Russians had been left on the field of battle; and that their military chest, all their artillery, and three lieutenant-generals, had been taken. The Prussians had lost about 3000, killed and wounded: And the only general officer on their side, who had any accident, was major-general Kallden, who was slightly wounded. The king of Prussia had detached all his cavalry in pursuit of the enemy.

A particular relation of this important event is hourly expected. (See p. 469.)

A fire broke out among some new cordage, very near the storhouse, in Deptford yard; but by the activity of the artificers of the yard, and the prudence of their officers, it was speedily extinguished.

TUESDAY, 5.

At a common hall, Alexander Master, Esq; was elected a sheriff of this city, &c. in the room of Mr. Lisle. (See p. 428.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Whitehall. The king having been pleased to order that the colours taken at Louisbourg, which were lately brought to the palace at Kensington, should be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and this day being appointed for that purpose, proper detachments of horse and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kensington at ten o'clock, and marched before his majesty (who was pleased to see them pass by) in the following order.

A serjeant, and 12 horse grenadiers. A field officer, and officers in proportion. A detachment of fourscore of the horse grenadier guards. Then eighty of the life guards, with officers in proportion, with their standard, kettle drums, and trumpets. Then a serjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot guards. Then eleven serjeants of the foot guards, carrying the eleven French colours, advanced. Then the four companies of grenadiers of the foot guards closed the march. In this manner they proceeded from Kensington, thro' Hyde-Park, the Green-Park, into St. James's-Park, and thro' the Stable-Yard, St. James's, into Pall-Mall, and so on to the west gate of St. Paul's, where the colours were received by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir; about which time the guns at the Tower, and in St. James's-Park, were fired. The said colours are to be put up in some publick part of the said cathedral church, as a lasting memorial of the success of his majesty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortress of Louisbourg, and the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John.

FRIDAY, 8.

Sixty three men and women transports, were sent from Newgate on board the ship Trial, bound to Maryland: Next day 45 transports of both sexes were sent on board the same vessel, from the New Goal, Southwark.

The 21 pieces of battering cannon and two mortars, taken at Cheibourgh, were drawn from the Tower to Hyde-Park, and placed at the south side of the east end of Kensington gardens, guarded by a party of the train of artillery. The concourse of people was very great till the time of the removal to the Tower, to see such unusual, welcome spectacles. On each brass cannon are these mottoes:



mottos : *Ultima ratio Regum*, i. e. The ultimate reason of kings : And *pluribus nec impar*, a match for many. On the two mortars, *Non Solis radiis sed Jovis fulmina* ; not the rays of the Sun, but Jupiter's thunder. Each piece is finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphicks, such as trophies, &c. finished in a masterly manner ; their names, exact weight, and nearly their bore, are as under.

In the FRONT.

The Union flag flying, with French colours under.

In the first line of ordnance,

Two large mortars, weight not expressed.

Cannon.	Weight.	Inches in Bore.
Hecube	4090	6
Nitocris	4080	ditto
Emerillon	5320	ditto
Temeraire	5680	ditto
Augusta	5770	ditto
Antonin	5740	ditto
Insensible	5660	ditto
Malfaisant	5500	ditto
Vainqueur	5670	ditto
Juste	5490	ditto

In the second line.

Ulysses	2353	4½
Foudroyant	3311	5
Renomme	3167	ditto
Laborieux	3302	ditto
Diligence	3960	ditto
Morelque	3980	ditto
Sage	4346	ditto
Violente	4150	ditto
Furieuse	4160	ditto
Imperieuse	4130	ditto
Devineress	4000	ditto

Note, The French take not their weight as the English by the long weight, but by the gross number of pounds.

SATURDAY, 9.

One of the lower powder-mills, on Hounslow Heath, blew up, and greatly alarmed the adjacent towns and villages. (See p. 425.)

SUNDAY, 10.

Near 20 houses were consumed by fire at Gun Dock, Wapping.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Advice was received that the fleet under lord Howe had arrived on the coast of France, and that the troops under general Bligh had landed without opposition in the bay of St. Lunaire, in Brittany.

Four houses were consumed by fire at Limehouse.

A very bad accident happened on board his majesty's ship *Torbay* at Portsmouth ; after her powder had been taken out, and they were sweeping up the loose powder, by some means it took fire, killed four men, wounded ten or a dozen, burst the bulk-head, blew up part of her deck, and the gratings, and did other considerable damage to the ship ; one man was blown thro' a gun-port into the water. The wounded men were sent to Haslar hospital.

September, 1758.

THURSDAY, 14.

His majesty's ships *Kingston* and *Burford*, with nine transports, having on board part of the late garrison of *Louisbourg*, arrived at *Plymouth*. Since which the *Dublin*, *Northumberland*, and *Terrible*, are arrived at *Portsmouth*, with the remainder of the said garrison. They left *Louisbourg* August 16.

SATURDAY, 16.

The brass cannon and mortars (see the 8th day) were drawn from *Hyde-Park*, thro' the city, to the *Tower*, by 231 horses, guarded by a detachment of the train of artillery.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday the 28th of this month, was further prorogued to Tuesday the 14th of November, on which day it is to sit for the dispatch of business. (See p. 424.)

The bounties to seamen and landmen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves in his majesty's navy, were continued, by royal proclamation, till the 18th of November next. (See p. 424.)

The prohibition to export gun-powder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, or to carry the same coastwise without licence from the government, is continued for six months longer, reckoning from the 29th of October.

Ended the sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, when *Thomas Head*, for a robbery committed in a dwelling house ; *Richard Spencer* and *Mary Bulger*, for a robbery near *Chick-Lane* ; *John Reed*, for a highway robbery ; and *John Downs*, for housebreaking, received sentence of death : One to be transported for 14 years ; 23 for seven years ; five to be whipped, and two were branded.

TUESDAY, 19.

Admiralty-Office. Yesterday the Right Hon. lord Anson, with part of his majesty's fleet under his command, arrived at *Spit-head* ; as did likewise commodore lord Howe, and lieut. gen. Bligh. (See p. 435.)

Extract of a Letter from Captain Pallyser, of the *Shrewsbury*, at Sea, to Lord Anson, dated Sept. 14, 1758.

"On the 12th instant, in the forenoon, I joined the *Unicorn* and *Lizard*. In the afternoon, standing in shore, the *Lizard* being a-head, and the rest of the ships following, got sight of a great number of small coasting vessels, under convoy of the *Thetis* and *Calippo* frigates and an armed snow, working between the passes of *Fontenoy* and *Toulanguet* towards *Brest*, with the wind northerly, the greatest part of them got into the pass of *Toulanguet*, where nothing could get at them. Capt. Hartwell, of the *Lizard*, ran all risks to cut some of them off, and accordingly got between the *Toulanguet* and the frigates, and part of the convoy, on which they bore away for the south shore. Capt. Hartwell came up with, and engaged both the *Thetis* and *Calippo* alone.



alone very bravely, for above two hours; then the Thetis sheered off, and ran in for the rocks at the mouth of the river Poul Davit. A little before dark the Calipso, and about 20 sail of the small craft, run on shore upon the rocks, at or near a place called Point de Leven, where capt. Hartwell concludes she would break up, it being the lee shore, she laying upon a large heel, and, with the swell of the sea, striking very hard upon the rocks, with her yards and sails, &c. shot to pieces. The Lizard had one man killed, and eight wounded, and received some damage in her hull, masts, yards, &c. At ten at night I anchored between the rocks called Lebouc and Basse Vicille, and lay there till the Stirling Castle, Unicorn, and Lizard, who were within us, came up.

## WEDNESDAY, 20.

A farm house was consumed by fire near Dunmow, in Essex.

## THURSDAY, 28.

The parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 14, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

James Dandridge, and Alexander Master, Esqrs. were sworn into the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex.

## FRIDAY, 29.

Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was chosen lord mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

Several sailors are in custody, charged with committing acts of piracy, &c. on the high seas, under colour of commissions of reprisals. One of their accomplices is admitted an evidence.

Lately, upon opening the body of a horse in lord Bruce's kennel, for the use of the hounds, a large stone of twelve pounds weight was taken out of the great gut, exactly in the shape of a shoe-maker's lapstone of the greatest size.

At the feat of the lord Ducie, at Tetworth, in Gloucestershire, there is now growing an English chestnut, which measures 51 feet about, at the height of six feet above the ground. This tree divides itself at the crown into three limbs, one of which measures 28 feet and a half in the girth, and five feet above the crown of the tree. The soil is a soft clay, somewhat loamy. The situation is the north-west side of a hill. This tree was shiled in king John's time. the Great or Old Chestnut-tree at Tetworth; so it is supposed to be now above 1000 years old.

Sad accounts have been received of the ill usage of the poor English prisoners in France; and it is most to be wished an exchange could be obtained to restore to valuable a part of his majesty's subjects, and save numbers of families from misery and ruin.

At the assizes for the life of Ely, five received sentence of death, and for the city and county of Exeter five, one of them for the murder of his son, who was executed as usual; two of the other four were reprieved. (See p. 428.)

His majesty was pleased to make a pre-

sent of 500l. to the captains Amherst and Edgecumbe, who jointly brought the news of the taking of Cape-Breton; and to order a farther sum to each of those gentlemen, to buy a sword and a ring.

The whole fleet of the society's buffes returned safe to Southwold, from Shetland, after having met with great success there, and without any loss of anchors, cables, and scarce any nets.

Addresses of congratulation to his majesty on the taking of Louisbourg, and the late successes of his arms, have been presented from Bristol, York, Lincoln, Chester, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Berwick upon Tweed, Exeter, Norwich, Cambridge university, New Sarum, Glasgow, Dorchester, Shaftsbury, Bath, Dublin, and Tewkesbury, Newcastle town, and the Trinity-house and company of merchants adventurers there.

By a Portuguese ship arrived at Lisbon from Bengal in 113 days, there is advice, that admiral Pocock was well with his squadron at Madras the 11th of March, and expected to be joined by commodore Stevens every day. (See p. 371.)

Many houses were consumed lately by a dreadful fire at Llanvair, in Montgomeryshire.

There are about 200 men at work at Milford-Haven, and a guard-ship lies there to prevent any obstruction that might be given. (See p. 333.)

The parliament of Ireland is prorogued from the 29th of this month to the 4th of April next.

The Jamaica fleet is happily arrived at their several ports. About eleven sail are missing.

A poor labouring man going through a wood near Lincoln, to work, saw a hare scarce able to stir, knocked her down with his stick, and took her up; soon after which the hounds came up, seized upon the hare, threw the man down, and tore him in a terrible manner, and would, in all probability, have devoured him, had not the huntsman came to his assistance.

*The Days of transferring at the publick Offices being altered, are now as follow, viz.*

Bank stock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Reduced annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Three per cent. 1726, Consolidated annuities, } Ditto.

Three per cent. 1757, } Tuesday and

Three 1-half per cent. 1756, } Thursday.

Three 1-half per cent. 1758, } South-Sea stock, Monday and Friday.

Old annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

New annuities, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Three per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday.

India stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

India annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.



*Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated Aug. 14.*

"Last Friday a vessel arrived here from Fyall, bound for Bremen. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro in January last, and was there in October last, when general Lally, with five men of war and two frigates, put in there, in his way to the East-Indies. His fleet had lost above 1000 men since their sailing from France, and was then so sickly, that general Lally was heard to say, that he could not undertake any thing against the English settlements without a reinforcement.

On his proceeding from thence, he left an officer behind him, who took his passage in the above ship for Europe, and died on the voyage; when on examining his papers, a large packet of letters were found, directed for the French ambassador at Lisbon, to be forwarded to Versailles, which letters were last night forwarded to the lords justices of this kingdom." (See p. 259.)

New-York, July 20. Brigadier general Forbes, after much labour and assiduity, marched the last division of his forces from Philadelphia on Friday, June 30. The same day the general himself set out for Carlisle, at which place he arrived on Wednesday, July 5. He has a fine army in high spirits, the rear of which is by this time advanced upwards of 100 miles on their march. He has likewise a very considerable body of Indians with him, and we have every reason to expect all possible success from his known valour, vigilance, and experience. No general was ever more beloved by the men under his command.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. **H**ON. John Forbes, Esq; was married to lady Mary Capel, sister to the earl of Essex.

31. Sir Randal Ward, of Bixley, near Norwich, Bart. to Miss Durrant.

Sept. 1. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, canon of Windsor, to Miss Walpole, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

2. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, member for Chippenham, to Miss Brudenell.

7. William Rookes, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Stansfield.

8. John Spooner, Esq; to Miss Margaret Hankey, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and alderman.

10. John Plumtre, Esq; to Miss Glover, eldest daughter of the late Phillips Glover, of Wispington, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

14. Right Hon. lord John Murray, brother to the duke of Athol, to Miss Dalton, of Banners-Cross, near Sheffield, with a fortune of 40,000l.

15. Corbin Morris, Esq; to Mrs. Wright, with a fortune of 20,000l.

21. Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; member for Chester, to Miss Skynner, of Walthamstow.

Sept. 1. Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Esq; was delivered of a son and heir.

10. — of Spencer, Compton, Esq; of a daughter.

22. — of Charles Cottrell, Esq; of a daughter.

24. — of Edward Elliot, Esq; of a son and heir.

25. Countess of Plymouth, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 27. **R**EV. Benj. Grosvenor, D. D. an eminent dissenting minister.

Sept. 2. Right Hon. Henry Howard, earl of Carlisle; succeeded in title and estate by his only son Frederick, lord visc. Morpeth, now earl of Carlisle, a minor.

Robert Henley, Esq; uncle to the lord keeper.

6. William Wharton, Esq; aged 79, in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

7. Mr. Charles George Blakiston, only son of alderman Blakiston.

Lady Bosworth, relict of the late chamberlain of London.

8. Matthew Sargent, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq; some years since high sheriff of that county.

9. Mr. Arthur Pond, F. R. S. an eminent painter.

Mrs. Evans, of Burbage, near Salisbury, aged 107.

11. Alexander Ross, of Arbol, in Ross-shire, Esq;

13. Hon. Henry Hastings, brother to the earl of Huntingdon.

Nathaniel Hills, Esq; a governor of Greenwich Hospital, aged 78.

14. Edmund Estcourt, Esq; aged 60.

16. Henry Voght, of Bull's Cross, Enfield, Esq;

James Graham, of Poplar, aged 102.

Mr. John Sloane, of Scrabby, in Cavan county, in Ireland, aged 101.

18. Mr. Bonnor, bookseller, at Cambridge.

James Clarke, of Moulsey, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surry.

19. Right Hon. the countess of Errol.

Mrs. Talmah, wife of Mr. George Talmah, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, an eminent attorney at law.

20. Thomas Hill, Esq; secretary to the board of trade.

21. Right Hon. Anna Maria, countess of Bath.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Burlington, mother to the dukes of Devonshire.

23. Rt. Hon. the earl of Upper Ossory, of the kingdom of Ireland, member for Bedfordshire; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, lord Gowran, now earl of Upper Ossory, a minor.

24. Colin Campbell, Esq; a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

28. Francis Crayestein, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Sir John Armitage, member for York, of the wounds he received at St. Cas bay. (See p. 435.)

William Aynsley, Esq; chief justice of New-Jersey.



## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Richard Roberts, B. A. was presented to the rectory of Sedgcombe, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Darling, to the vicarages of Laurence Waltham, and Wargrave, in Berks. — Mr. Bentley, to the rectory of Sapworth, in Cambridgeshire. — Mr. Richard Neale, to the vicarage of Lys, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. Thomas Herbert, to the vicarage of Albury, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Cox, to a prebend of Bristol. — Mr. Barton, to a canonry of Exeter. — Mr. Thomas Marsh, to the vicarage of Upton, in Leicestershire. — Mr. John Copeman, to the rectory of Abbots Leaders, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Joseph Burton, to the rectory of Limbrey, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Phillips, to the rectory of Rufsley Court, in Hampshire. — Mr. Millechamp, to the vicarage of North-Wooton, in Berkshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Richard Fawcett, D. D. to hold the rectory of Church Eaton, in Staffordshire, with the rectory of Grindon, in Warwickshire, worth 360l. per ann. — To enable James Launder, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Wingfield, in Wilts, with the rectory of Addington, in Bucks. — To enable William Hale, M. A. to hold the third portion of the rectory of Burford, in Shropshire, with the rectory of Staunton, in Worcestershire, worth near 300l. per ann. — To enable William Williams, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Tew and St. Eva, in Cornwall, with the rectory of Gurrans, in the same county, worth together 330l. per ann. — To enable Abel Ward, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Ann, in Manchester, with that of Doddestone, in Cheshire. — To enable William Pigott, M. A. to hold the rectory of Egmond, in Shropshire, with that of King's Swinford, in Staffordshire. — To enable William Jennings, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Barkway, with the rectory of Steed, in Staffordshire. — To enable Matthew Wake, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Yatten, with the rectory of Brockley, in Somersetshire.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

## From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**Hitehall, August 29. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be general over all and singular the foot forces, employed or to be employed in his majesty's service.

Sept. 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant to Sir Charles Burton, of the city of Dublin, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom.

Sept. 23. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto William Cooper, of

the city of Dublin, doctor of laws, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom; and, in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Thomas Cooper, Esq; deceased, brother of the said William Cooper. — To constitute and appoint Francis Mowatt, Gent. to be adjutant to the western battalion, and Thomas Holland, Gent. to be adjutant to the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia, commanded by the Right Hon. George earl of Orford.

## From the rest of the PAPERS.

William Wilkinson, Esq; is appointed lieut. col. to the regiment commanded by col. Hodgson. — Guy Carleton, Esq; lieut. col. to the regiment of foot, commanded by his grace Charles duke of Richmond. — John Ingram, Esq; capt. in lord Charles Manners's regiment of foot; William Marshall, Esq; to be capt. lieut. and Richard Wilson, Gent. to be lieut. in the said regiment. — Robert Ross, Esq; major to col. Webb's regiment of foot. — John Handfield, Esq; lieut. col. of gen. Hopson's regiment of foot. — Christopher Aldridge, Esq; major, and John Mompesson, Esq; lieut. col. to gen. Wolfe's regiment of foot.

## B-K-Ts.

**F**RANCIS Mercer, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant. Joseph Cohan, of Russel-street, jeweller, dealer and chapman.

William Roughsedge, of Prescott, in Lancashire, shoemaker.

Richard Hinckesman, of Manchester, chapman.

Joseph Pemberton, of Great Queen-street, vintner.

Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, silk-thrower.

Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, haberdasher.

Cornelius Gardiner, of Gloucestershire, merchant.

Joseph Standerwick, of Taunton, linen-draper, grocer, and chapman.

William Davis, otherwise Davies, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, ship-scraper.

William Knutton, of Kingston upon Hull, soapboiler.

Bartholomew Nelson, of Stoke, in Norfolk, merchant.

John Neale, of Leadenhall-street, watchmaker, broker, and chapman.

William Henry Shute, of Cornhill, hatter, sword-cutter, and chapman.

John Sandel, of Christ Church, in Middlesex, dyer.

John Jones, of Llandeevil, in Merionethshire, hosier.

Richard Morgan, of Old Fish-street, taylor.

Barton Hofs, of Addle-street, corn-chandler.

George Parker, of Sunderland, grocer.

Robert Warter, of Bradford, money-scrivener.

William Stevens the elder, and William Stevens the younger, of Little Trinity-lane, malt-factors and partners.

John Evans, of Carmarthen, merchant.

Thomas Bradford, of Wood-street, haberdasher.

John Cuttell, of Gracechurch-street, grocer.

Stephen Le Bas, of St. Giles in the Fields, brewer.

George Mercer, of Liverpool, merchant.

William Champion, of St. Thomas the Apostle, merchant.

Samuel Kightly, of Stoke Goddington, in Bucks, wheelwright, dealer and chapman.

Pleasant Penn, of East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, shipwright.

## COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, September 30, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
		Bourdeaux,



Bordeaux, ditto	—	36
Cadix	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-8ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	55 5d. 1-8th.
Porte	—	55 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	73 qrs.

Bill of Mortality from August 22. to Sept. 19.

Christ.	{ Males 520 } 1025
	{ Femal. 505 }
Buried	{ Males 606 } 1203
	{ Femal. 597 }
Died under 2 Years old	518
Between 2 and 5	122
5 and 10	44
10 and 20	32
20 and 30	61
30 and 40	102
40 and 50	90
50 and 60	67
60 and 70	93
70 and 80	54
80 and 90	16
90 and 100	4
	1203

Parish	Within the Walls	80
	Without the Walls	309
	In Mid. and Surry	582
	City and Sub. West.	232
		1203

Weekly, Aug. 29	—	168
Sept. 5	—	316
12	—	327
19	—	292
		1203

Increased in the Burials this Month 32.  
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.  
1 Dr. 2s. 1d.

# The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for August and September, 1758.

## DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. Christianity neither Antinomianism nor Legality, pr. 3d. Fuller.
2. A Survey of the Search after Souls. By Caleb Fleming, pr. 4s. Noon.
3. Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers. By D. Gittins, LL. B. pr. 5s. Withers.
4. The Nature, Design, Tendency, and Importance of Prayer. By William West, pr. 4s. Griffiths.
5. Impartial Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Attack on Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Cooper.

## BIOGRAPHY.

6. Dr. Jortin's Life of Erasmus, 4to. pr. 15s. Whiston.

## PHYSICK, &c.

7. The Construction of the Nerves, and the Causes of nervous Disorders, explained. By C. Uvedale, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
8. A Defence of the Remarks on Mr. Douglas's Treatise on the Hydrocele. By Mr. Jastamond. Woodgate.

## HISTORY.

9. A compleat History of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Navy of England, pr. 1s. Cooper.

## POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

10. Alpha and Omega. By Lewis Jones, B. A. pr. 2s. Davy and Law.
11. Contemplations. By Richard Pearfall. Vol. II. Buckland.
12. Madrigal and Trulletta: A Mock Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.
13. A Collection of all the new Songs, pr. 1s. Withy.
14. The British Genius revived by Success. By Mr. Howard, pr. 6d. Hope.
15. The Maid of Orleans, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Pyc.

## ARTS and SCIENCES.

16. The Hand Maid to the Arts. Vol. II. Nourse.
17. The Builder's Companion. By William Payne, pr. 16s. Sayer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The Importance of the African Expedition. By M. Postlethwayt, Esq; pr. 2s. Say.
19. A congratulatory Letter to the People, pr. 6d. Thrush.
20. A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Standards of Weights and Measures, pr. 3s. 6d. Whiston.
21. An accurate Description of Cape Breton, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
22. A Letter to Dr. Lowth, in Vindication of the Fellows of New College, pr. 1s. Baldwin.
23. A Vindication of the Revolution. By Tho. Comber, B. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.
24. De Sectionibus Conicis. Tractatus Geometricus. Johnston.
25. The Remonstrance of Harris, Pimp-General, pr. 1s. Fleming.
26. Robertson's Hebrew Grammar, pr. 5s. Wilson and Durham.
27. Things set in a proper Light, pr. 1s. Pridden.
28. A new Description of the Pictores, &c. at Wilton. By J. Kennedy, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
29. Woman, a Fragment, pr. 1s. Withy.
30. Authentick Account of the last Attempt on the Coast of France, pr. 1s. Griffiths.
31. Thoughts on the Plan for a Magdalen House, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
32. A serious Address to the Publick, on Inoculation, pr. 6d. Cooper.
33. Some Enquiries concerning the first inhabitants,



Inhabitants, &c. of Europe, pr. 6s. Rivington and Fletcher.

34. An Account of the Mushroom-Stone. By Dr. Hill, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 452.)

35. An Essay on Monopolies, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

36. The Political Touchstone, pr. 1s. Coote.

37. A Letter to Mr. G——k on the Opening of the Theatre, pr. 6d. Coote.

#### SERMONS.

38. At the Ordination of Mr. Rotherham. By S. Lowthion, pr. 1s. Waugh.

39. The glorious first of August, &c. By G. Benson, D. D. pr. 6d. Fenner.

40. Occasioned by the Death of Dr. Grosvenor. By J. Barker, pr. 6d. Owen.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

**H**AVING already given the Prussian account of the battle on the 25th and 26th ult. between them and the Russians \*, we shall next give the Austrian account, which is as follows.

Vienna, Sept. 6. The King of Prussia, at the head of between 55 and 60,000 men, attacked on the 25th the Russian army, with the utmost fury, and chiefly the right wing, which the nature of the ground would not permit to be properly sustained, but were exposed to be taken in flank by the cavalry: Notwithstanding which, it made a most obstinate defence, and repulsed the enemy several times.

However, by reason of the disadvantage we mentioned in its position, and the exceeding superiority of the enemy (for the Russian army did not exceed 38,000) this right wing was at last obliged to give way: It was even separated from the left wing, and pursued to a morass that was behind it. As it grew towards evening, they continued firing the whole night, and rallied in such a manner, that they could rejoin the rest of the army: So that on the 26th, in the morning, the battle began again, and continued the whole day, with such success, that gen. Fermer regained all the ground he lost the day before, and found himself exactly in the very same position he was in at the beginning of the first battle.

On the 27th, what remained of the two armies, rested over against each other. The same day gen. Romanzow joined gen. Fermer, with four regiments, the rest of his corps being hourly expected. And the next day gen. Fermer's intention was to end the affair by attacking the Prussians.

These two battles must have been very bloody, since some private letters dated the evening of the 27th, assure us, there were not above 8000 foot and ten squadrons of horse left of the Prussians, who halted over against the Russian army; and the same day 600 Prussian deserters were arrived at the city of Landsberg only.

The Cossacks of Don came up the day of

the first battle, and had the happiness of cutting to pieces a whole regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers.

Gen. Fermer is slightly wounded, but gen. Browne and gen. de Czernichew, with some other officers, are dangerously wounded.

On the side of the Prussians, among those that are mortally wounded, is prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deffau.

Our readers may easily judge which of these accounts seems to be the most probable, and the Prussian seems already to be confirmed by the consequences; for we hear nothing of the Russians renewing the siege of Custrin; and in a few days after this battle, the king of Prussia, with 24 battalions and a great part of his cavalry, set out for Dresden and pursued his march with such dispatch, that on the 5th instant, he arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded without stopping, as his brother prince Henry was in danger of being surrounded and overpowered by the armies of count Daun, and the prince of Deux-Ponts, both of which were then approaching Dresden, but must now both retire, otherwise we may soon hear of another battle, at least as bloody as the last.

The French army under marshal de Contades, and the allied army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have for some weeks continued pretty quiet, the former in their camp between Recklinghausen and Dortmund, and the latter in their camp between Coesfeld and Dulmen; but on the 10th or 11th instant, the French army under the prince of Soubise, retook possession of Gottingen, and advanced as far as Eimbeck, near to which the allied army under the prince of Issembourg is encamped, and both sides seem to be preparing for action; for which purpose marshal Contades has detached prince Xaverius of Poland, with the 10,000 Saxons and two brigades of horse, to Unna, as supposed, to march and join the prince of Soubise, and prince Ferdinand has detached 10,000 men to Lipstat, with design, that if there should be occasion, they may march and join the prince of Issembourg.

Hague, Sept. 12. The States of Holland have resolved, First, To make serious representations to England, on the depredations committed by their vessels on those of the republick, and endeavour to find out some medium, by means of which the differences might be composed that have risen relating to the navigation and commerce of the Hollanders in America.

Secondly, To have a conference with Mr. Yorke, who is already authorised by the British court for that purpose. And,

Thirdly, To carry this resolution immediately to the assembly of their high mightinesses, and alter some expressions in that which was taken by the states of Holland the 25th of last June.

It is upon this account that the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, and Haerlem,



lem have insisted on their members staying here till the convocation of the next assembly, which meets on Wednesday next night, that they may have an eye upon what passes among the states general. As to the rest, every thing has been transacted in the assembly of the states of Holland, with the greatest harmony and unanimity. But as there is no mention made in the above resolution of the augmentation of the land forces, &c. it is likely that affair will again be brought on the tapis.

In the particular assembly of the clergy held lately at Toulouse, for chusing their proctors or delegates to the general convocation of the clergy of France, it was resolved, that their delegates should insist on, First, The archbishop of Paris's being recalled and reinstated. Secondly, The re-establishment of the Bull *Unigenitus*: And, Thirdly, The reinstating the bishops in all their rights.

The retreat of our troops from the coast of France, and the little ruffle they met with at embarking, has occasioned a holiday at Paris, where it was given out, that they had killed or taken at least 5000 men of the English; and the news was published by a discharge of all the canon at the bastille, the invalids, and the town-hall, after which there were great rejoicings among the mob of the city; but those who could think, could not help reflecting on Zorndorff and Cape Breton.

Madrid, Aug. 28. Her catholic majesty departed this life yesterday morning about four o'clock, at Aranjuez.

*The following Letter is the most distinct, and the most Soldier like Account of the Battle between the Prussians and Russians, of any we have yet seen (see p. 469.) because it seems to point out the Incidents upon which the Fate of that Day chiefly turned; for the Fate of a Battle generally depends upon the immediate taking, or the neglecting to take Advantage of those Accidents which it is impossible to foresee; and the taking a proper Advantage of such Accidents, is what constitutes the superior Excellence of a Commander in Chief, who upon such Occasions has no Time to consult any of his inferior Officers.*

*A genuine Letter from a general Officer in the Prussian Army.*

Damm, Aug. 27, 1758.

**A** Greenable to an order received from Cultrin, I repaired to the king's army, which I found encamped the 24th at Demitzel, while general Fermer changed the situation of his army before the place, extending his right to the village of Zicker, and his left to that of Quartchen. Between two and three in the morning, the king broke up his camp and marched forward, in order to wind round the enemy's left flank. The army passed the small river Mitzel, as well as the currents which supply the mills of Damm. Afterwards it filed off by the forest of Massin and the village of Bazelo into the plain, where both infantry and ca-

valry spreading themselves on the left flank till they arrived at Zorndorff, we then thought ourselves ready to come upon the back of the enemy; and orders were given for the attack.

Perhaps our generals flattered themselves that these manœuvres, no less fatiguing than wisely conceived and happily executed, would throw the Russians into confusion; but they were mistaken. Their numbers made up for what they wanted in point of situation; and as the ground would not permit them to extend themselves, we found them in four lines, forming a front on every side, and surrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. The village of Zicker covered their right flanks, beyond which their cavalry reached. Prince Maurice commanded our first line under the king; lieutenant-general Manteuffel the left wing of infantry; and general Seydlitz conducted the cavalry of that wing. The infantry began the attack of the village, under favour of a discharge of 30 pieces of cannon of six and twelve pounders, which col. Muller had placed very advantageously; and a brigade of 2200 grenadiers were advancing to make the assault; but all on a sudden, about half after ten, when we already saw the enemies getting together their artillery in order to make a retreat, this brigade, on which we so much depended, wholly gave way, without our being able to discover the reason, and were not rallied without great difficulty. This occasioned a considerable opening, not only between the cavalry, but in the infantry, whose flank became hereby uncovered.

The enemy's cavalry lost this favourable moment. Two things concurred for us, to prevent disorder. One was, the Russians perceiving their advantage too late; the other, general Seydlitz's bringing up his cavalry just in the interim.

The king, informed of the rebuff of his grenadiers, immediately ordered the regiment of Brunswick-Bevern, Kalkenstein, and of the prince of Prussia, with two battalions of grenadiers, to march to that place. Five squadrons of dragoons of Czetteritz, as many squadrons of gens d'armes, and three of the body guards, were to support the attack. It began towards noon, and general Seydlitz, after routing the Russian cavalry, fell so *a propos* upon the enemy's flank, that at the issue of the combat, pretty well sustained by the cannon, the village was carried, with the military chest and baggage, which was found assembled behind the houses.

Notwithstanding the confusion the enemy's whole right wing was now in, they obstinately persisted in not quitting the ground; which occasioned a horrible slaughter as well by sword and bayonet as by our cannon, charged with cartridge shot, and the enemy's being, in a manner, close to their mouths. The loss of the Russians was very considerable; ours trifling. Fifteen

thousand



thousand of their men covered the field of battle; but while we thought ourselves sure of victory, they were yet preparing to dispute it. The remains of this right wing having fallen down to the left, we saw them both, with the corps de reserve, assembling about the village of Quartſchen.

The king's troops, far from being dispirited by the fatigues of the day, thought of nothing but signalizing themselves by their bravery. Animated more and more, they surmounted all difficulties, and at length overcame the obstinacy of the enemy. The setting-sun terminated to our advantage, the last massacre, by a shower of bullets and an attack with the bayonet fixed at the end of the musquet. Then the great superiority of the enemies only served to augment their loss; and really but a very small number of them would have escaped, if towards the decline of day one of their generals, with a chosen troop, had not made an effort upon the king's right wing. That officer lost the greatest part of his men; but the attempt had this advantage, that in drawing our attention to that side, the broken remains of the enemy's infantry had leisure to withdraw from the side of our left wing, and to take a new post in the night for rallying with the rest of their army. On our side, we passed the night under arms, and the next morning, the 26th, began again to cannonade the enemies, who yet stood it the whole day. The 27th they seemed to have a design to engage in a new combat; but, instead of advancing, they soon turned off, and took the road of Landsberg. Immediately all the Prussian army put in motion to pursue them. As it was impossible for them to reach the city under the eyes of our troops, they turned towards Vietzel, and posted themselves between that village and the river Warthe. This was, perhaps, the worst step they could have taken, since, being deprived of bridges, they had no retreat, nor subsistence but for a few days.

Our loss is very moderate, considering what a great victory we have gained. In all the lists we see but 30 officers killed, and 87 wounded, 768 soldiers killed, 1372 wounded, and 358 missing. But the Russians left 20,000 of their men on the spot, exclusive of the slightly wounded, whom they carried off. In the night between the 25th and the 26th, we made 1200 of them prisoners, including 60 officers, amongst whom there are seven generals of different ranks. The number of prisoners increased considerably the next day, and this day (the 27th) we have 2000. As many of their wounded as were judged curable, have been taken off the field of battle by the king's orders. In short, one might wonder at the disproportion of the loss on both sides, had we not observed that the enemy's artillery was so ill served, that the balls went ten or twelve feet over our heads, only a few cannon, charged with cartridge shot, did some execution against us; and, moreover,

they are so awkward in handling their arms, that they give us more trouble in killing than overcoming them; for a shot thro' the body is not sufficient to make them leave off fighting, unless the vital parts are touched.

Our trophies are 104 pieces of cannon, 12 mortars, 37 colours, five standards, some kettle-drums, &c. the whole ranged before the king's tent, and exposed to the view of the army, &c."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A YOUNG gentleman in this neighbourhood, in a similar case with Amicus's friend, was, after trying several other remedies, perfectly cured in a very short time, by taking two or three large tea spoonfuls of the syrop of nettles, night and morning, and whenever the cough was troublesome. If the person finds any benefit by the trial of it, I hope he will let me have the satisfaction of knowing it by your means; or if he desires any farther particulars, he may direct for J. G. to be left at the post-house in Cirencester. (See p. 420.)

Your, &c.

Cirencester, Sept. 22, 1758.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE history of the patient given by Amicus (see p. 420.) is by no means sufficiently accurate for me peremptorily to determine, whether he has an ulcer in his lungs or not: The purulent pulse, and the semipellucid yellowness of complexion not being mentioned. As also whether he was in his early youth troubled with sore eyes, a swelled upper lip, or tumors along his neck? If he had previous to this indisposition any piercing pains in his breast or sides? Or if any of his relations have died consumptive?

If he is not consumptive, the following medicines will, in all probability, cure him: And I believe will do him no mischief, if he is. Let him lose six ounces of blood in the morning, at night let him take six grains of calomel, made into a bolus with conserve of hips. The succeeding morning give him three ounces of the common infusion of fenna, with half an ounce of manna dissolved in it. Let this bolus and purge be repeated three or four times, three whole days intervening betwixt each. On the days he does not take the purging draught, let him have the following pills. Mix gum galbanum and gum ammoniacum, of each two drachms, and powder of dried squills half a drachm, into a mass, with balsam of giliad, or copaiva, and make 54 pills; of which take four, morning and afternoon. On one of the days between the second and third purge, I would also advise a vomit.

I am, &c. LICHEN.







**BRITISH OCCUPATION**

*For the Lengthening.*

Scale: 1/4 Mile, 1/2 Mile, 3/4 Mile


**DUNKIRK**

Scheldt

Mardick Sluice

Little Mardick

**A PLAN OF  
DUNKIRK**  
*with the New Works made  
since the  
Treaty of Utrecht 1714.*



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**DUNKIRK**  
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 since the*  
 Treaty of Utrecht 1714.

[illegible]